BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1822. [NUMBER 1569.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL,
20th September 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report from the Committee appointed to hold the periodical examination of the Junior Civil Servants, that the following Gentlemen have made sufficient progress to admit of their being employed with advantage in the public service. Their comparative proficiency is denoted in the following List.

Mr. Philip Stewart, who arrived in India on the 28th January 1822.
Mr. Gregor Grant do. do. 27th April do.
Mr. Ed Hume Townsend do. . . 11th June 1822.
Mr. N. Hornby do do. 17th April 1821.
Mr. J. W. Muspratt do. 10th June do.
Mr. G. C. Wroughton do. do. . . do. . . do.

The proficiency of Messrs. Steward, Grant, and Townsend, the first of whom had been under eight months in India, the second under five, and the latter only three months, is considered by the Governor in Council to be highly creditable to those Gentlemen.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Government.

Government Advertisement.

ESPLANADE CLAIMANTS' COMMITTEE.

REFERRING to our Advertisement of the 29th of July 1820, we publish two Claims (the only remaining ones) for Wednesday next the 25th instant.

No. 2 Heirs of Sunderjee Narronjee,
" 45 Tacoordwar of Senoy,

And we particularly request, all those persons who are already Claimants, and any others who may consider themselves interested therein, to attend before us on the said 25th instant at twelve o'clock, at Mr. MORGAN'S Office in the Fort, either by themselves or their Attornies, for the final disposal thereof.—

Govindjee Sadasewjee,
Balcrustna Hirajee,
Balcrustna Wittojee,
Abbajee Sunkrajee,
Kessow Doolba Bhundary,
Narron Runsord,
Crustna Ragoonath Senoy,
Pandoorung Gunput Dalvie,
Gunput Sadasew Naique,
Pandoo Rama Senoy,
Ramchunder Bhaskerjee,
Rama Runsord Senoy,
Runsord Crustna Senoy,

J. J. SPARROW,
Collector of Bombay.
W. A. MORGAN,
Company's Solicitor.

BOMBAY,
19TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

શરકારી જાહેર ખબર

કાંપ કુપરનાં જમીનના દાવાદારની કામીટી *

અમો તારીખ ૨૯ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૦ ને દીને જાહીર ખબર આપી ચુકી તે પ રમાંણે ભકાતનાં રકેલા બે દાવા આવતા બુધવારનાં દંને તારીખ ૨૫ મી આ એ મહીનાંતીએ તપાશવા શારૂ મુકરર કીધાછે *

નંબર ૨ શુનડરજી નારણજીનાં વારશદાર ૪૫ શનવીનો ઠાકુર કુવાર *

શરવે દાવાદાર લોકો તથા બીજા કોજ લોકો જલાકો રાખતા હશે તેણે એ શ્રી કોર્ટમાં મીશતર મારફીન વકીલની હાજરીશમાં તારીખ ૨૫ મી આ એ મહીનાંતીએ કલાક ૧૨ નાં આવી ને તે ઘણી પોતે અથવા તેનું તરફનો વકીલ એકુએ કુલ દાવા ચુકાવવા શારૂ અમો પાશે આવીને હાજર થાએ

ગોવીનદજી શદાશીવજી *
બાલકુશ્ટરાટના કીરાજી *
બાલકુશ્ટરાટના વીઠોજી *
આબાજી શંકરાજી *
કેશવ કુલબા ભનડારી *
નારણ રનછોડ *
કુશ્ટરાટના રઘુનાઠ શનવી *
પાંકુરંગ ગનપત દલવી *
ગનપત શદાશીવ નાજક *
પાંકુ રામા શનવી *
રામચંદર ભાશકરજી *
રામા રંનછોડ શનવી *
રંનછોડ કુશ્ટરાટના શનવી *

(નીશાની) જે—જે—છ શાપારો
શ્રી બુબજ નો કબકટર
(નીશાની) વી—આ—મારફીન
નીશળટ શરકાર

તા. ૧૯ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Packets are now open at the Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship K. S. Forbes, which will be closed on 4th of next month.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
20th September 1822.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FORBES & CO. beg to announce, the admission of MR. GEORGE FORBES, as a Partner in their establishment from the 1st of August last.

Bombay 18th September 1822.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE
Katherine Stewart Forbes,
CAPTAIN INGRAM CHAPMAN,

HAS superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London on the 5th of next month.

For particulars apply to Capt. Chapman at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1822.

Passage for London

THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP
LORD CASTLEREAGH,
BURTHEN 810 TONS,

HAVING undergone a thorough Repair, will be afloat on the 1st October, and sail for London by the 15th November—Five or six Cabins are disengaged—For particulars apply to Messrs. *Remington Crawford & Co.* or to Hormuzjee Dorabjee, Church Gate, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1822.

Passage for London

THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MILFORD,
OF 655 TONS,
RICHARD HORWOOD,
COMMANDER,

EXPECTED to arrive here in all November, and having a Cargo ready will leave this for London, by the end of December or early in January.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co. or Hormarjee Bomanjee, where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Milford will carry a Surgeon.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

FOR SALE

AT A GODOWN
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF THE
Accountant General,
AT EIGHTY RUPEES EACH,
READY MONEY,
ABOUT FORTY HOGSHEADS OF
WHITMORE'S
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER
Catherine Stewart Forbes,

AND pronounced by competent judges to be perfectly sound, and but little inferior, if not equal in other respects to Hodgson's best Beer.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

BOMBAY AMATEUR Theatre.

THE Managers of the Theatre will feel much obliged to any of their kind Friends who can lend them any part of the Music belonging to the Favorite Piece of "ELLA ROSENBERG."

GREEN ROOM,
20th Sept. 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This day SATURDAY the 21st Inst.
The Household Furniture,
WINES, &c,
OF
Capt. Robert Campbell
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,
About to proceed to Sea,
AT HIS RESIDENCE
RAMPART ROW
Opposite the Ravelin occupied by the Chief Engineer
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, &c. Couches, Tables, Chairs Cots, Stands &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed three days before the Sale, between the hour of 10 and 3 o'clock.—Sale to commerce at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 21st September 1822.

VALUABLE
Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 23d instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
AT MR. R. WOODHOUSE'S
HOUSE
IN CHURCH STREET,
THE LIBRARY
OF THE LATE
Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.
ADVOCATE GENERAL
DECEASED.

N. B. Catalogues may be [redacted] Auctioneers'. The books m[redacted] application to Mr. R. W[redacted]

Bombay 21st Se[redacted]

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 23d instant,
AT
Premjee Purshotumdass's
WAREHOUSE
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
The following Damaged goods
VIZ.
RHUBARB
SALTPETRE
COFFEE
LANDED FROM THE SHIP
Lord Castlereagh,
AND WHICH WILL BE PUT UP IN LOTS
To suit the convenience of purchasers.
TERMS.—CASH, and the goods to be removed within three days after the sale.
Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

જાહેર•લીલાંહુ•ફરીને•વેચશે

આવતા•શોમવારનાં•દિનત્રા• ૨૩ મી આગ્યે•મઝીનાંની•એ•પરેમજી•પરશોટંમ દાશ•ની•વખારમાં•વીમાવાલાઓને•હુશા બે•કેઠલ•લખેલો•દામીજ•થએલો•માલ• વેચશે *

તે•માલની•વીગત

રોઝીબારબ *
શ્યુરોબાર *
સુન•અગાર (ફ્રાસ્ટી) *

એ•માલ•વાંકાણે•નામે•લારડ•ફેમાશા નલરે•હુપરથી•હુતરેમે છે—એ•માલ•ખ રીદદાર•ની•જોગવાઇ•શાકુ•લાટ•ફરીને વેચશે—એની•બોલી•વેચાણનાં•દિનથી• દિન 3 માં•નાણાં•ચુકાર•કરીને•માલ•હુ ચકી•લઇજાગ્યે *

તા૦ ૨૧ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

On MONDAY the 23rd Instant,
AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
For account and benefit of the underwriters,
At Pestonjee Bomanjee's
SCREWS.

245 BALES of Screwed Cotton
43 Bags of loose do.

Landed in a damaged state from the Lord Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, bound for London, and put back from stress of weather.

Terms of Sale: Cash, and the lots to be cleared every in three days from date of Sale.

Bombay Sept. 21*st* 1822.

G. HIGGS

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT HIS STABLES
On WEDNESDAY next the 25th inst.
11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A LOT OF ARAB
HORSES,

an account, the whole of e knocked down to the high-

mbay 20th Sept. 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 25th Sept.
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
An entire Invoice of
WHITE
QUEENS WARE
CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Turreens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the articles may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE: CASH,

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 21st Sept. 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
BY
MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AT A GODOWN
BELOW THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.
On THURSDAY the 26th Inst.
AT NOON
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

SUNDRY Damaged GOODS, landed from the Ship *Lord Castlereagh.*

viz.

202 Bags of Ceylon Coffee
86 do. Mocha do
2 Chests of Nankeen.
172 do. of Cassia.
346 Bags of Red Ochre &c.
And a few chests of Benjamin.

Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay 21st September 1822.

Advertisement.

THE following choice GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

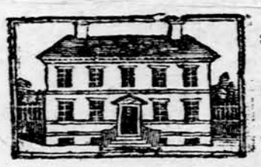
Burger's Schriften, four parts in	2	vols.
Wieland's Agathon, do. ..	2	,,
Kotzebue's Schauspeille, ..	1	,,
Schiller's Theater, ...	1	,,
Schuld: and K. Yugurd, ..	1	,,
Thummel's Werke, 1 & 2 in one vol., ...	5	,,
Schlegel, Dram: Kunst, ..	2	,,
Iffland Schauspeille, ...	1	,,
Schlegel's Geschichte dlr litt,	1	,,
Goethe Wilhelm Meisters, ..	1	,,
Kephalides Reise, ...	1	,,
Romanen Bibliathek, ...	2	,,

Are for sale at Messrs. KEMPT & Co. at the Invoice cost Rs. 220.

Bombay 20th September 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 1st Oct. next,



TWO Messuages and Premises, one situated 20 *Charwady of Balpattan,* and the other 11 *Cudwad of Francis* situated without the Town Walls in Pallow street, belonging to the estate of the late ANNA RITTA COUTTO, deceased.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

FOR SALE
AT the Godown of MESSRS. R GER DE FARIA AND CO few dozens of FRENCH LIQUOR i ported from Bengal, which shall be d posed of at a moderate price to close concern.

Bombay, 21st September 182

FOR SALE
WITHOUT RESERVE
AT
CAPT. N. MORISON'S
RESIDENCE
BEHIND THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

PRIME English Hams this year's curing, at ¼ rupee per lbs
Berkely and Pine Cheeses, warranted sound and fresh, at 1 rupee per lb.
Black, Blue and Bottle-Green Ladies Cloths of superior quality.
Black Plain and Twilled Bombazetts, Red and Black Camblets.
London Hats, from 16 to 20 rs. each.
Cutlery for Table &c.
Excellent Muscatel Raisins.
A few firkins of Tongues and rounds of Beef.

ALSO,
A beautiful English Milch Cow.

Goods open for inspection on Monday 23d instant.

Bombay 20th September 1822.

A CARD.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS AND YOUNG beg leave to acquaint their friends and customers, that in consequence of the state of MR. HUMPHREYS'S health requiring his speedy return to Europe, they are determined to wind up their present concern as soon as possible; to facilitate which they will sell off their remaining stock at a discount of 10 per cent for ready money; they will also have Sales by auction from time to time, of which due notice will be given.

Humphreys and Young take this opportunity of returning their grateful thanks for the favors already received, and most earnestly entreat those Gentlemen who are indebted to them will have the goodness to order payment with as little delay as possible.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto.....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

COURIER OFFICE
T BONDS, Powers of
espondentia Bonds on
ditto on Block, Poli-
nce on Goods, ditto on
f Lading.

IN THE BINDER'S HANDS
AND WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY
In the course of a few days,
A TRUE AND CIRCUMSTANCIAL
NARRATIVE
OF THE
Shipwreck
OF THE LATE FREE TRADER
BLENDEN HALL
CAPTAIN ALEXANDER GREIG,
On the Island Inaccessible,
TOGETHER WITH
A GENERAL AND FAITHFUL ACCOUNT
OF THE
Hardships and Privations
OF THE SURVIVORS
DURING A RESIDENCE OF FOUR MONTHS
On that desolate and barren Island,
AND TWO ON THE ISLAND OF
TRISTAN D'ACUNHA:
BY A PASSENGER.

Price to Subscribers, ... Rs. 2 2 00
Non Subscribers, ... " 3 0 00

Subscriptions to the above work received by Messrs. BAXTER and Co., Messrs. KEMPT and Co., and at the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay 21st Sept. 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,
THE PRINCIPAL
EX. MOVEMENTS,
OF DUNDAS:
ROYAL OCTAVO:
Inscribed by Permission
TO THE MOST NOBLE
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS
K. G.
&c. &c. &c.
BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published
A SECOND EDITION,
CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,
OF MAJOR JAMES'S
Battalion Movements,
PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.
Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,
BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.
AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.
Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.
In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT THUCKER OODAH NANJEE has lately purchased of Parsee EDULJEE BYRAMJEE Mestry, a House with it's appurtenances situate within the Town walls of Bombay for Rupees 6351 in Battia's Street, on the East side there is a public passage and a House of Thucker Nanjee Khatao, and on the West side Rampart Raw, and on the Northside a small passage and a House of Kessowjee Mamjee, and on the South side a House of Mooljee Mawjee Sahid; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein, are to make known the same at the office of W. A. MORGAN, Esquire, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he or they will be precluded therein,—Dated this 19th Sept. 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of a l and singular the good , chattels, rights and credits of Major FRANCIS DONELLY, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, September 19th 1822

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CADET JOHN ALVES INGLIS, late in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 21st September 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Captain JOHN MACK, late of the Marine Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esq., one of the Executors therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 21st September 1822.

MR. EDITOR,

I presume the circumstance of stray Bullocks, Buffaloes &c. has been frequently touched upon before by many of your correspondents, still it appears, no remedy has ever been applied for such a grievous public nuisance: and I cannot perceive any reasons why an evil of that nature should not be suppressed here, as well as at the other presidencies. Several of these, quadrupeds have at various times strolled into my compound and destroyed plantain trees, flowers &c. and committed many other depredations, & unless my servants are constantly on the watch to drive them away, there is seemingly no method of keeping clear of those lawless marauders; the streets also are so crowded with them, that it is often difficult for a plain pedestrian to pass in safety; and only a few days ago, I observed a poor old native Woman turned over in the mud, by one of those animals, who was indulging himself in his gambols.

It is, I believe, well known, there is such a place as a pound, for stray cattle, outside of the Bazar Gate, but of what service can such a thing be, without a vigilant keeper? I would therefore suggest, that some steady European Non Commissioned Officer, should be placed in charge, on a moderate salary, with a sufficient number of active peons or runners to be employed in conveying all stray cattle of that description to the pound; where previous to their releasement, a fine of 5 Rupees should be exacted from the Owners, besides their being liable to make good all damages their cattle may have committed; and in the event of any cattle not being applied for, and taken away, by their owners, within ten days from the date of their impoundment, to be sold by public outcry.

This regulation would not only tend to make the cattle-owners more careful, but in my opinion, it would fully reimburse Government for the expense of such an Establishment, and at the same time free the public from such a intolerable nuisance.

Yours

A SUBSCRIBER,

18th *September* 1822.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

MR. EDITOR,

The popularity which the Drama, as an amusement, has lately attained in Bombay, and the great success which has attended [illegible] of the different corps of amateurs (but more especially the present one) who have within the last 2 years got up some of our best English comedies, having attracted my particular attention, I visited our pretty Theatre on Monday evening last, and now beg to lay before you my candid opinion on the Honey Moon, and Three Weeks after Marriage, the 2 pieces which formed the entertainments.

The Duke Aranza, the most important personage in the former piece, is a very difficult character, as that celebrated critic, Mrs. Inchbald, observes; "to follow him through all the vicissitudes of his honey moon, requires powers of acting equal to the personating *every comic, as well as every tragic character on the stage.*"

To say then, that his representative on Monday night, did the part full justice, is no common place eulogy. It would be needless to particularise the scenes in which he excelled most; sufficit, every one was performed with effect. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning, that his entrée in the last scene was dignified, and quite characteristic of the high rank he held.

In Count Montalbau, I recognised the successful representative of Don Felix in the Wonder, and had only to regret that his part in the Honey Moon afforded such little scope for the display of his dramatic talents. Rolando (whose exertions I have also had the pleasure of witnessing in very varied characters on former occasions) elicited new and encreased claims to the warmest applause, It is no flattery to the gentleman to say that the London Boards could not furnish a more perfect actor in lively, genteel parts.

Of Lampedo, I can only observe, I did not see half enough. His squalid, miserable appearance, which fully warranted the epithets bestowed on him by Balthazar, was the signal for a roar of laughter, and his inimitable acting served to keep merriment alive while *he* was on the stage. Lopes was very creditably performed, and Balthazar did his part well. Jaquez was also sufficiently bombactic and consequential.

Juliana was as haughty, as graceful, and ultimately, as willing and obedient as I could wish. When it is considered that this part was one of those in which Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Jordan and other celebrated actresses delighted an audience, I feel I am giving the representative of Juliana on Monday night, a due share of praise, in observing, that the character was admirably acted. Volante was performed in a very sprightly, agreeable manner, and received the applause which her acting on this, as on every other occasion, entitled her to. The part of Zamora, "the boy dressed up to cozen us," was happily conceived and equally well executed. I cannot forbear mentioning the pretty manner in which she gave the song incidental to the character. The remaining characters were well supported; a number of superb new dresses, as well as 2 or 3 good scenes were exhibited on the occasion, and the music was as good as I could wish.

In the farce, Three Weeks after Marriage, Sir Charles Racket gave me additional reason to admire his powers, in delineating violent and passionate character, and he displayed no little skill as a vocalist in a pretty french air given with great effect—Lady Racket drew from me my unqualified applause; her ridiculous affectation and the provoking ease with which she endured Sir Charles's intemperate bursts of passions were admirably pourtrayed.

Drugget, found a happy representative in the Lampedo of the play; and it is no small proof of the versatility of this gentleman's talent to say that he played Drugget very well indeed.—It was with difficulty I could persuade myself that the lank form of Lampedo, could assume the jolly deportment of Drugget, but, so it was—All the other parts were ably filled, and I may fairly conclude that the players "sent their hearers laughing to their beds."

I am, Mr. Editor, &c.

PHILO DRAMATICUS.

19th September 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH *SEPT.* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE furlough for nine months on sick certificate granted on the 19th of November last to Lieutenant John Hall of the 12th Regiment N. I. to the Cape of Good Hope, is extended till the 31st of December next.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council with a view to provide against the losses being sustained by the Offreckoning Fund, thro' the accumulation of unadjusted accounts, is pleased to determine that no claim against the Offreckoning Fund for compensation in lieu of clothing for any period in arrears, exceeding two years, shall on any account, be admitted for the future; and as it is the duty of officers Commanding Corps to adjust such claims when brought before them, should any sufficiently established claims hereafter be preferred for a greater period, it is notified for general information, that the same will be admitted and charged against the Commanding Officer of the Corps, thro' whose neglect clothing had neither been furnished, nor compensation in lieu thereof obtained, for the Individuals under his command.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following extract from Division Orders by Major General Smith.

HEAD QUARTERS P. D. A.

CAMP AT SEROOR.

Wednesday 31st July 1822.

"Captain Griffith being employed under instructions from His Excellency the Commander in Chief on a particular duty; he will be pleased to hand over the Commissary of Stores department from the 1st proximo to Captain Lawrie, his deputy; who will conduct the duties at Ahmednuggur under all the forms and system now in practice.

All Indents for that department are in consequence to be preferred on Captain Lawrie, as Deputy Commissary of Stores in charge.

(TRUE EXTRACT,)

(Signed) PETER LODWICK,

Assistant Adjutant General.

P. D A.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Whittlie of the Artillery to the situation of Interpreter, Quarter Master and Pay-Master to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.—Date of appointment 2d Sept. 1822.

Bombay Castle 17th September 1822.

With reference to the commands of the Honorable Court of Directors of the 9th of January published to the army in General Orders the 11th of June last, regarding the retransfer of certain Officers from the Cavalry back to the Infantry, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased after the fullest consideration to adopt the principle now announced as that which will be least hurtful to the service, and attended with the greatest degree of justice to individuals.

To repost the whole of the cadets for the Infantry who have arrived since May 1818, in Number 260 exclusive of Casualties, would be injurious to to individuals in many respects, since those who have served with their presents Regiments against the enemy or in situations unfavourable to health, by a redistribution would be deprived of the just advantages gained by losses of Lives and other casualties, and be again placed upon a level with those who may have been very differently circumstanced in regard to duty and climate. Such a measure would also be most injurious to the public service by separating a great number of officers from the men they have been accustomed to command.

In order therefore to avoid so much public and private evil as a redistribution would occasion, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenants O. A. Woodhouse and J. Brooks and Cornet I. Liddell, who were appointed to the Cavalry, the former on the 25th May and the two latter on the 29th of December 1818, do continue in that Branch, for a reason among others grounded on a precedent of the Honorable Court which will be submitted to their notice; and that the remaining Five Lieutenants and two cadets taken from the Infantry in June and July 1820, also referred to in the Honorable Court's commands, be returned thereto, and that the seven Infantry Regiments the most forward in Regimental rise since that period according to the state of the army as known at the Adjutant General's Office on the 27th ultimo, bear each the loss of one step, viz. The Bombay European Regiment, the 2d, 3d 7th 10th 11th and 12th Regiments of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Hagart will accordingly return to the European Regiment, Lieutenant Payne to the 2d Regiment N. I., & Lieutenant Kensington to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant Peyton will likewise return to the 5th and Lieutenant Sanderson to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry; but as those two Regiments are more backward in promotion among the Junior officers than any other, the two first cadets appointed to them on the 4th of December 1820, and the first affected by this arrangement, namely Lieutenant Wesley of the 5th and Lieutenant Watkins of the 8th, are removed and posted, the former to the 10th Regiment as 14th Lieutenant immediately below Lieutenant Hancock and above Lieutenant Cooke, and the latter is posted 13th Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment immediately below Lieutenant Outram and above Lieutenant Briggs.

Cornets A. W. Pringle and H. Conyngham never having been posted to Infantry Regiments, the former is promoted to Ensign from the 22d of December 1819 and to Lieutenant from the 4th of May 1820 & posted 14th Lieutenant in the 7th Regiment immediately below Lieutenant Troward & above Lieutenant T. P. Wynter: & the latter is promoted to Ensign from the 28th of February and to Lieutenant from the 4th of May 1820 and is posted 17th Lieutenant in the 3d Regiment immediately below Lieutenant G. T. Parry and above Lieutenant R. A. Bayly.

The Commissions of Cornet granted to the abovenamed seven officers are cancelled.

By the above arrangements the following Lieutenants become supernumerary in the Regiments to which they belong, viz.

Lieutenant Crozier, Bombay European Regiments.

Lieutenant Ottley, in the 2d Regiment N. Infantry.

Lieutenant Attenburrow in the 11th Regiment N. Infantry.

Lieutenant Liddell, in the 2d Regiment N. Infantry.

They will continue to be mustered and borne as such upon the returns of their respective Regiments until vacancies occur in them, the Governor in Council having resolved not to cancel their rank under the circumstances which have led to their becoming supernumerary.

It being highly desirable to keep the Regiments of Cavalry as complete in officers, as circumstances will admit and *taking into consideration* the number now absent in Europe; and also considering the heavy expences which the displaced officers incurred for cavalry equipments, the Governor in Council permits them to continue attached to the Cavalry Regiments in which they are now serving, as doing duty until further orders.

Referring to the Honorable Court's Commands dated the 1st Augt. 1821 and published to the army on the 15th of Feb. last, pointing out new situations in the General List of Cadets to Lieuts. D. Forbes F. F. Farrell, and C. F. Pelly, the Governor in Council directs that Lieut. Farrell be placed in the General List of the army next below Lieut. W. S. Hewitt, and his Commission of Ensign is to be antedated to 31st Oct. and his Lieut's. Commission to 1st Nov. 1817; that Lieut. Pelly be placed in the General List next below Lieut. W. Hill Waterfield. Deaths having intervened between where these officers originally stood and where they are now placed in the Lists of Cadets, at this distant period it is wholly impracticable with due regard to the right of others to put them into the Regiments to which they would have been posted, had their proper situations as Cadets been originally known, which however is not to be regretted since the new situations assigned to them in the General Lists do not entitle any of them to be placed higher than they now stand.

The following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in the Cavalry, consequent upon the death of Lieutenant Terrington of the 2d Regiment and the retransfer of seven displaced officers.

2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Cornet Hugh Grant, to be Lieutenant vice Terrington deceased—Date of rank 14th June 1822.

The Cadets specially appointed for the Cavalry and admitted into the service after the raising of the 3d Regt., as published to the army on the 5th of June 1820, are reposted to Regiments with dates of Commission as stated opposite to their respective names.

	Rank as Cornet.	To what Regiment Appointed.
1st M. J. Robinson,	4th May 1820.	2d Regiment Light Cavalry.
2d Alexander Urquhart,	23d Aug. 1820.	2d ditto,
3d Charles H. Delamain,	4th Jan. 1821.	3d ditto,
4th William Turner,	do. do.	2d ditto,
5th Edward Walter,	do. do.	3d ditto,
6th S. Poole,	do. do.	1st ditto,
7th Charles Theiller,	do. do.	2d ditto,
8th A. D. Grant,	do. do.	3d ditto,
9th George Richardson,	11th Feb. do.	1st ditto,
10th Alexander Balmanno,	15th do. do.	2d ditto,
11th Henry Wilks,	21st do. do.	3d ditto,
12th R. D. Mackenzie,	3d June do.	1st ditto,
13th Charles Torin,	14th do. do.	2d ditto,

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1822.

Mr. John Bowman Mackenzie Gillander, having arrived at the presidency by the Roscoe on the 13th Instant, and produced a certificate of his appointment, as a Cadet of the Infantry of this Establishment, is admitted as such, and promoted to Ensign. Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 21ST SEPT. 1822.

We have been obligingly favored with the loan of a few Malta and Smyrna papers to the middle of June, brought down by the H. C. cruizer Antelope. From these we have make some extracts and translations. The Greeks still maintain the contest with the Turks, and both sides commit the most horrible excesses. The former appear to have been in sufficient force at sea to have blockaded the island of Candia: a letter indeed received here from Cairo dated 12th July mentions "they had destroyed the Captain Pacha and his ship, that the Turkish fleet had retired to Smyrna and that the Greeks had proceeded to Candia to attack the Turkish vessels there." Our translations from the Smyrna Spectator, a paper apparently devoted to the Turkish cause, will give our readers an idea of some of the horrors of this sanguinary contest. A body of Samians landed towards the end of March on the island of Scio, in consequence of which, a general revolt of the inhabitants against the Turkish Government took place. The Garrison of the citadel appear to have held out till the arrival of the Captain Pacha from Constantinople, who, aided with forces from Asia, took horrible revenge. The Smyrna paper

speaking on this subjects, say, " certainly the miseries of Scio are above every thing that can be imagined.—Over the smoking and bloody ruins of Scio, whilst we deplore the fate of the Sciosts, truth compels us to avow, that they have provoked all their miseries ; that they have forgotten nothing which might call them down on their heads, by setting the example of every species of fury. Once united with the Samians, they have had but one sentiment, that of a blind ferocity. They have cut the throats of every Turk they could meet with, they have then pillaged and burned. They have profaned the mosques in the most revolting manner; and, to fill up the measure of their hatred against the religion of the governing people, they have made the air a thousand times resound with the most odious blasphemies addressed to the Masselmans."

The question of peace or war between Russia and Porte was still undecided, but the accounts received overland concur in stating a general belief that peace would be preserved.

The free trader Bombay Merchant, Captain John Clarkson, arrived here on Thursday morning. She left the Lands-end on the 4th June, and brings down London news to the 31st May. We learn nothing of importance. The ship Backworth for the Cape and this port was at Portsmouth taking in passengers. The James Sibbald was to follow in about 11 days, she was to touch at Madeira for wine, and probably at the Isle of France. Mr. Canning comes out in H M. S. Jupiter of 50 guns, which was fitting at Plymouth for him, and was expected to sail in October.

The Waterloo was not expected to sail before the end of June.

The Lonach from Calcutta was off Deal 23d May. The Marquis Wellington and Thomas Grenville on the 29th May, and the Woodford off Weymouth 29th May, the last ship 8 weeks from St. Helena. The Sarah, Thacker, from this port had not reached England when the Bombay Merchant left, but was daily expected, as accounts of her having been at St. Helena had been received.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark had arrived in England, and had been received by the King with great ceremony and splendor.

The passengers by the Bombay Merchant are—

Mrs. Pouget, Mrs. Maillard, Miss Palmer, Miss Fenwick, Miss A. Fenwick, Miss Payne, Miss Paget, Miss Henshaw, Miss D Henshaw, Capt. Pouget, Lieutenant Mignan, Dr. Gordon, Mr. John Ritchie, Messrs. Skipper, Hallett, Lamotte, Ramsay and Jacob, *cadets*.

We have selected a few paragraphs from our private correspondent's letters, and made a few extracts from the papers we received a few hours before our present number was prepared for the press; but the intelligence contained in these is very meagre and uninteresting indeed. Amongst the deaths we observe that of Countess Fitz-william and of the Countess Dowager Grey. The former in her 75th, the latter in her 79th year.

From our Private Correspondent

May 14th. The last Paris Papers are full of Intelligence from all Quarters of the brutal excesses committed by the Turks. The Insurrection of Scio has given rise to dreadful scenes all over Asia Minor.

From Smyrna advices have come to hand, through France, dated the 9th of April. From 15 to 20 Greeks were daily murdered : and on that day no less than 40 of these unfortunates had fallen victims to popular frenzy—All the shops were closed and no business was transacted.

Extract of a Private Letter. Odessa, April 18th. " We have accounts from Constantinople of the 13th, Lord Strangford transmitted to the Reis Effendi on the 30th March, a pressing note in which he complained especially that the Porte had not effected the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, promised so long since. He added that he had announced this evacuation to his sovereign, who would suspect him of having made false reports. His Lordship, however, had not received any answer up to the 13th April. The Count de Lutzow transmitted the declaration with which he was charged by his Court on the 8th of April, and added the note of the Porte of the 28th of February, which his Court had refused to receive. We know not whether M. de Lutzow consented in consequence of the conferences of M. de Metternich with M. de Tatzercheff, to some modification in the Russian Ultimatum, but it is certain that the Porte had not replied to his note up to the 15th April, the Reis Effendi having merely acknowledged the receipt of the two notes. It is believed that the Sultan will again convoke a grand Divan, of which the Chiefs of the Janissaries will form part. Letters dated the 12th April have been received from St. Petersburgh, by which it appears the Emperor had determined to leave that city for Warsaw and the army on the 4th May. The universal feeling there is for war with the Turks, and the Emperor is only prevented from the commencement of actual hostilities by the repeated remonstrances and entreaties of the Holy Alliance.

Leipsic May 2d. "Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 17th April speak of war, but the Campaign, it is added, will not be opened till the Emperor has made a general review of his two grand armies. Thus the month of May may pass away before the commencement of hostilities. It appears to be certain, according to these Letters, that the Barron de Strogonoff will accompany the Emperor.

The accounts from Spain in the Paris Papers represent the disturbances in the North of that country to be completely got under.

Courier, May 18th. Accounts have been received to-day from Odessa to the 20th ult. with information from Constantinople to the 14th. The former speak of war as being extremely probable, but mention that there was so great a scarcity of food among the Russian forces on the Frontiers of Turkey, that it was supposed they would be obliged to change their Quarters as there were not more than ten days' provision remaining. The Captain Pacha had quitted the Turkish capital, in order to take the command of the Squadron proceeding against the Greeks, and which had been for some time under preparation. By a vessel which has had a very quick passage from St Petersburgh, letters have been received of the 4th instant. On this authority, it is stated, that the Emperor Alexander had set out to join the armies. Of the negociations with Turkey little is mentioned, and that in so guarded a way that it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion on the subject.

The Political relations, it is asserted, had undergone no change since the last advices were written

Trieste April 30th. " We have accounts from Smyrna to the 14th instant, which give a melancholy picture of the dreadful scenes passing there. The Greeks might be said to be blockaded in their houses by the Asiatics, who fired into the houses in order to compel them to come out. All those who fell into the hands of the soldiers were assassinated : in fine, murder, pillage and burning were the order of the day ; the Governor gave very little interruption to all these excesses.

Several European vessels had left Smyrna by the desire of the Consuls at Salonica, to proceed to the latter port, in order to protect the property of the Franks, the insurgents under the command of Ulysses &c. having advanced to within 12 leagues of that city, and spread a general alarm. The Pacha of Salonica had been repulsed at Veria, and was endeavouring to collect a new force to make a second attempt against the Greeks. Chourzchid Pacha was attacked on all sides at Janina.

Vienna May 4th. We have no accounts from Constantinople subsequent to the 13th April, at that period the Turkish army was still receiving reinforcements from Asia, but these troops remained in the environs of Constantinople.

Hamburgh May 4th. " We have received from the Banks of the Pruth, accounts dated the 21st April, which contain the important intelligence that the second Russian army had received, for the second time, orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. The Emperor was expected in Bessarabia.

May 20th. The Stock Market has been much agitated during the week by the reports and the uncertainty that has existed with respect to the pension loan, which it was generally supposed would have been contracted for by the South sea company. The funds have, however, undergone a fluctuation not exceeding 1 per cent. In the beginning of the week consols for account remained pretty steady at 78 5/8 3/4 but declined to 78 1/4, on its being ascertained that the sum subscribed by the proprietors of South sea stock and the public who were allowed to participate, did not exceed one million and a half, which is only a little more than one-fourth of the sum required by Government. Reports within the last three or four days have been in general circulation that a negociation is on foot between the Government and the Bank of England, and that the latter had either agreed to take the contract or to afford a loan of money at a low rate of interest, by which the necessity of touching the sinking fund would be avoided. These rumours tended to advance the price of stock very considerably towards the end of the week. Consols for the account reaching 79 3/8 and for opening in July 80 1/8. South sea Stock has varied considerably in price. On Monday, after the meeting at South sea House, when it was determined to treat for the Loan, the 3½ per cent, rose from 91 to 94 by a single Bargain, so strong was the conviction that the Loan would be contracted for by the South sea Company, and that the Bonds would on their being issued, rise to a premium: the same stock has since fallen not less than 6 per cent, and has been heavy even at this great reduction of price. A current expectation is indulged that the funds will be two or three per cent higher than they are at present in the course of the next two months, in the event of the negociations between Russia and Turkey taking a favourable turn; there are, however, large sales yet make under the idea that the Emperor Alexander will declare war against the Porte.

ARRIVALS.—16th Sept. Lieut. and Adj. Francis Sharpe 1 | 4th Regt.
Do. 17th Richard Ord 1 | 12th Regt.
Do. Capt. H. S. Hoprey 1 | 12th.
Do. 19th Cadet H. N. Ramsay.
Do. Lieut. R. Pouget Engrs.
Do. Cadet H. Jacob.
Do. Cadet J. D. Hallett.
Do. W. I. Lamotte, Infantry.
Do. Surgeon G. Gordon.
Do. Lieut. Robt. Mignan European Regt.
DEPARTURE.—17th Sept. Surg. T. H. Graham 2 | 3d Regt.
Do. Ensign A. Ore Europ. Regt.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—Sept. 13th Ship Roscoe (Free Trader) Capt. Neil Morison from Liverpool.
Do. Arab Ship Gailela, Nacqudah Califf, from Mocha.
14th Arab Brig Shepshard Nacqudah Barraud, from Mocha.
15th H. M. Ship Menai, F. Moresby, C. B., Capt. from Muscat.
16th Turkish Brig Fielock, Nacqudah Mammusse, from Juddah.
17th H. C. Cruizer Antelope, Lieut. Thomas Tanner, from Red Sea.
19th Ship Bombay Merchant (Free Trader) Capt. John Clarkson, from London.
DEPARTURES.— 15th Sept. Ship Nestor, free Trader, Capt. E. Theaker, to London-no Passengers.
17th Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Liverpool, Capt. Wm. Richardson, to Muscat.

Passengers per Ship Roscoe.

J. B. M. Gellandos, Robt. W. Frazer.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant

Captain & Mrs. Pouget, Mrs. Maillard, Mrs. Mignan, Miss J. Fenwick, Miss A. Fenwick Miss Palmer Miss Paget, Miss Payne, Miss S. Henshaw, Miss D. Henshaw, Dr. Gordon, Lieut. Mignan, Mr. John, Ritchie; Mr. Lamotte, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. Skipper, Mr. Jacob, *Cadets.*

Passenger H. M Ship Menai.

Mons. L. Aord.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 30th Ship Aram, J. Daniels, from Bombay 20th Augt; Sept. 1, Ship Forbes, A. J. Roe, from do. 16th Augt. 3, Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, from Bimlipatam 18th Augt.
DEPARTURES.—Augt. 29th Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, for Rangoon ; do. Ship Fulck, Nacoda Calfan, for do.; 31, Ship Clyde, Thos. Driver, for Calcutta; do. H. M. Brig Satellite, M. J. Currie, on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 16th Jonathan T. Watson, from Liverpool April 7.
Do. Adonis B. Halstead, from New York April 1.
Do. 17th Lotus J. R. F. Doveton, from London April 29.
Do. Favorite E. Galloway, from Padang July 10.
Do. 18th Pascoa A. Geaves, from Madras Augt. 4.
Do. Asia T. F. Balderston, from London March 29.
Do. William Money J. Jackson, from do. April 1.
Do. 19th Nelly J. Newsom, from Bombay July 12.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Asia, Capt. Thomas F. Balderston.

From London,—Mrs. S. Covan and two Children ; Mr. William Dampier, Civilian ; Messrs. C. H. Boisragon, H. Lyell, William Hunter C. R. Eyre, A. M. Key, H. Smith, G. C. S. Master, and O. B. Thomas Cadets.—*From Fort St. George.*—Lieut W. J. Gardiner, 10th, N. I.; 3 Officer ; 200 Troops, Rank and File; 14 Woman, and 16 Children.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 26th Augt. at Vellore, Miss Jane Annette Elizabeth Campbell, to Major Joseph Nixon, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

At Colombo, on the 15th of Augt. Ensign Eyre Massey Frome of H. M. 47th Regt. son of Capt. Francis Frome, half-pay of H. M. 66th Foot and Assist. Commissary General on Ceylon to Miss Harriet Mackenfield, the only daughter of Charles Mackenfield, Esq. of the Royal Navy.

BIRTHS.—At Berhampoor, on the 21st Augt. the Lady of Major Hackett of the first 24th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 24th Augt. the Lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq. of a Son.

On the 31st Augt. Mrs. R. A. Ashton of a Daughter.

At Hydradad, on the 31st July, Mrs. James Delaney, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Wreck of the " Fame."—In the night of Friday the 14th of June, on board the hapless " Fame," Mary Catherine Isabella Evans, eldest Daughter of Henry Cartwright Bankes, Military Chaplain at Trichinopoly.

At Baulpilly, on his route to Madras, on the 8th Augt. John Hastie, Esq. M. D.—

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th Augt. Mr. J. Landeman of a Son.

On the 15th Augt. the Lady of Joseph Savigny, Esq. of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 14th Augt. the Lady of Major Henry Faithfull, of Artillery, of a Son.

On the 29th Augt. on board the Susan, the Lady of Lieut. Bayles, of H. M's. 17th of a Daughter.

At Kandy, on the 3d July Mrs. Malcolm, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 16th Augt. William Henry Weston, Esq. late of Kidderpore, aged 27 years.

At Dacca, on the 11th Augt. William Lance, Esq. Collector at that Station.

At Gorruckpore, on the 31st July, George, the infant Son of C. B. Crommelin, Esq.

On the 16th Augt. at the Serampore Hotel, Mr. Richard Morris.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th May at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. George Porcher, Henry Porcher, Esq. of Arlington-street, to Sarah, second daughter of John Pearse, Esq. of Craig's-court, Charing-Cross.

Also, the Rev. J. Edwin Lance, to Madelina Louisa, the only surviving daughter of the late Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq. of Winslade, Devon.

At Brighton, Vice Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K. C. B. to Maria Susannah, daughter of the late Admiral Sir C. Cotton.

BIRTH.—22d May, in Montague Place the lady of Lieut. Col. Cowper, of a Daughter.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1822.

On England—at 90 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10¼d. per do. } nominal
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do. } nominal
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sir James Home, Bart. Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara.

The Ship Larkins, Captain Wilkinson, from England the 30th of April, and Madeira the 24th of May, has arrived since our last report.

Passengers —Mrs Bryce, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Ferrar, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Pierson; Misses Maria and Jane Bushby, Merchant, Yates, Cox, Sarah and C. Smith; Mr. Bryce, Mr. G. Spry, Lieut. Norman, Lieut. Ferrar, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Hume, Mr. R. A. Smith, Mr. G. Johnson, Captain Burkley, Captain Dalgairns, Mr. J. Pierson; Masters W. Ferrar, John Smith, L. Smith, W. Smith, H. Smith, J. Smith.

There have also arrived the Ship Aram, Captain Daniels, from Bombay the 20th of August; the Forbes, Captain Roe also from Bombay, with the Schooner Highland Lass, from the Northward,—and the following have sailed—The Ships Francis Warden, Fulk, for Rangoon, H. M. Sloop Satellite, for New South Wales—and the Clyde, for Calcutta.

Passengers by the Aram: Mr. Wade, Miss Wade, and W. Chamier, Esq.

By the Forbes: C. F. Hunter, Esq. Lieut. Munbee, Miss Munbee, Mrs. Constantine, Mrs. Roch and Child, and John Hullen.

By the Clyde: Mrs. O'Brien & two Children, Mr. A. T. Bogard, Mr. J. D. Bogard, Lieut. O'Brien, Mr. B. Bell, Assist. Surgeon.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1822.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

Messrs. Wm. Glen, James Bigge, James Burnett, and A Campbell, Cadets.

The H. C Ship Prince Regent sails for Calcutta immediately—having on board a detachment for that Presidency.

Passengers.—Mr. Bryce, Miss Marchant; Rev. Dr. Bryce; Mr. Smith, Cadet.

Govt. Gazt. Sept. 3,

The Honorable The Governor left Vizianagrum on the 23d ultimo; and at the date of the last accounts (the 26th) the Camp was at Cossimcottah—having, we are happy to learn, been extremely healthy during the whole of the Tour.

After the Gazette was sent to the Press, we received the report of the arrival of the Thalia, Captain Haig, from Portsmouth the 16th of May.

Passengers.—For Madras: Miss G. Waugh, Miss C. Waugh; Messrs. W. G. Smith, and W. A. Saxon, Cadets.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Buckingham. Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Kuhlan, Mrs. Delnam, Misses M. Andrews, S. Imlock, E. Allen, S. Rose, C. Delnam. H. Delnam, A. Kuhlan; Capt. Delnam; Mr. Kuhlan, Mr. J. P. Barnet, Asst. Surgeon; Messrs. R. Riddell, B Stewart, Cadets; Mr. R. Gillert, Free Mariner—Children: Misses J. Delnam, G. Delnam, W. T. Ferguson, G. T. Ferguson and Green—Masters W. Green, and T. W. Green.

The Ship Daphne, Captain Chatfield, from England the 13th of May, arrived in the Roads last evening—As also the Agincourt, Captain Mahon, from the Downs the 11th of April, last from Johanna.

Passengers by the Daphne:—Mrs. Pulham, Mrs. Paulin, Mrs. Edwards and 3 Children, Miss Godveil, Mr. Pulham, Mr. Paulin, Mr. Edwards, Captain Preston, N. I. Lieut. Lawless, H. M. 54th Regt. Mr. M. Grash Asst. Surgeon, and Mr Adams, Cadet.

H. M. Ship Liffey, bearing the board Pendant of Commodore Grant, C. B. arrived in the Roads this morning from Trincomalie. The Liffey anchored under the customary Salutes.

[*Gov. Gaz.*

We have to announce the arrival from England of the Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown, from London 16th April, St. Jago 2nd May, and Mauritius 14th August.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Prichard, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Bell, Miss Sherman; Robert Brooke, Esq. Richard Holdsworth, Esq. P. Earl, Esq. Captain Budd, Lieutenant Longford, Lieut. Buchanan, Doctor Bailie, Messrs. Turnbull, Trail, McFarland, Stewart, D. Buchanan, Sherman, Reddy. and Corbett.

[*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 7.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Col. J. Littlejohn, Ben. Est.; Captain J. Dalgairns, 7th N. I.; Captain Hugh Kyd, M. E. R.; Lieut. R Hume, H M. 41st Regt. Lieut. R. L Frrar, do.; Lieut. A. Munbee, 2d Bat. 11th N. I; Lieut. Gibbings, Asst Qr. Mr. Genl.; Asst. Surgeon W. Turnbull, Zillah Rugahmundry.

DEPARTURE.—Assistant Surgeon Macdowell, 2d Bat. 3d N. I.

SMYRNA PAPERS

THE ORIENTAL SPECTATOR

5TH *APRIL* 1822.

Some details respecting the Morea. During the month of March.

Our anxious regards are now principally directed towards the Peloponesus. It is in this desolated peninsula that obstinate conflicts are still maintained between the people governing and the people insurgent: and who shall decide the question of the independence of Greece, at least with respect to a part of that nation? The issue of this contest does not appear doubtful; especially since the Porte has got rid of Ali Pacha, has reduced Moldavia and Wallachia, and is able to send against the Morea the troops which were occupied in Albania; the superiority of her naval forces assuring her moreover of the empire of the Archipelago against her revolted subjects, and permitting her to convey by sea all the armies necessary for the execution of her plans. On the other hand, it may be said to us, that it is on account of the imminent danger which the Hellenists run and the probability of their ruin, that despair and necessity may drive them to the most extreme measures and elevate their energy to the level of their circumstances. However, an extraordinary reaction, should it occur, would only perhaps prolong uselessly the calamities of the times, and would only serve to aggravate the evils of humanity: for in fine, can it be supposed that the Porte, free from all external war, would not be able to reduce a province sooner or later? and on the other hand, if she had perchance, a foreign war to maintain, it is certain that she would attach the greatest importance to the reduction of a province round which all the other insurrections raly; and critical and urgent conjunctures would also imperiously prescribe to her to use the great resources and all the means which she possesses to accomplish her end. This proper consideration would escape those who should really desire an invasion on the part of Russia as likely to favor the cause of the Hellenists, for whose triumph they offer up vows: and what is more serious, they do not consider that this invasion, which would follow immediately a declaration of war, would infallibly compromise and in the cruelest manner, the fate of the Greeks in Asia, of whom more than once we have, either impliedly or explicitly, undertaken the defence; & would cause a multitude of Greeks in Europe to incur the same peril; for both would find themselves in a situation whence it would be nearly impossible for them to emigrate on the bursting forth of evitable rage, if affairs, by chance, should wear a serious aspect: since supposing that fortune should declare hereself decidedly for the Ottomans in the Morea, the Greeks when once deceived in their hopes and convinced of the inutility of all resistance, would have, to save themselves, on one side the defiles and mountains, and on the other the sea and their numerous vessels. It is in circumstances of peril that reason should be cold, and that all should be calculated on. All the Greek nation is not in the Peloponesus, and we advise those who like ourselves are interested about them, to think rather on the destiny of the whole than of a fraction.

The capture of Corinth has placed in the hands of the Greeks several millions which belonged to Kiamid Bey, and all this money has been thrown into the national chest. The most important fortresses, as Patras, Medon, Napli and Coron are well provisioned and in the hands of the Turks, who are quiet in their position. The new Government of Greece has been finally fixed at Prada, where all the deputies of the Departments have repaired to. This new Government is composed of 80 senators, amongst whom 13 most worthy of confidence have been selected, to whom the executive power is confided, which they exercise under the vice presidency of Mavrocordato.

The Peloponesus has also formed its senate, which is presided by Demetrius Ipsilanti, to whom Pedro Bey has been added in quality of vice president. This senate has taken the resolution of ordering two armies to march out of the Peninsula, each composed of 5,000 men, commanded by Colocotroni, and by Yatroko, with orders to march in Romelia on Zoitim and Arta. The Turks have assembled in great force at Zoitim; and the Pacha Omer Verion has done the same at Arta. All these armies, destined for the Morea can pass to Patras, by means of the Ottoman fleet which is repairing to Lepanto. But, what a spectacle does the Morea now present! Nearly all its cities are burned, and the villages which still remain are empty. Thirty to forty thousand men indifferently armed, create agitation in every sense. The greater number, especially the Valakins, a people greedy of booty, and for a year familiarized somewhat with independence and danger, seek to defend the fruit of the pillage they have made in the several cities they have taken; and fight, perhaps, as desperadoes to withdraw themselves from a chastisement they deem inevitable. The Government is occupied in nominating the different Ministers. Condurioti d'Idra is Admiral. Papa Diamandopule occupies the ministry of the police, but it is in vain that the Government searches, throughout all Greece, for a man capable of passably filling the most important post of all, that of Minister of war.

Smyrna 3d April. By letters from Constantinople dated 28th, all was quiet in that capital, and there was nothing new in politics. Letters from Buccharest breathed peace. There remained only in Moldavia and Wallachia, troops sufficient to maintain good order; the greater part of the Ottoman troops had by degrees evacuated these two provinces.

3D MAY.

It is calculated there are in Crete about 100,000 Turks, and the number of Greeks there is said to be 120 to 130,000.

Athens 8th April. The Turks are masters of the citadel, the Greeks of the plain. The latter have thrown into the citadel, during the first days of the month, 280 bombs, but without effect. The Greeks pretend, as, usual, that it will be compelled to surrender in a fortnight for want of water; but it is certain that it will hold out still a long time spite of all they say about it.

Scio 31st April. The Captain Pacha was still at Scio the 31st April. Except the 21 villages of the Mastic, which were carefully guarded by bodies of troops which had been sent there, all the interior of the island continued to be pillaged, devasted and burned.

17TH MAY.

Constantinople 4th May. The two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia would be entirely evacuated by the 5th May.

Advices from Constantinople dated 10th May give stronger assurances than ever of the approaching publication of peace between Russia and the Porte. The evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia had been effected; every one considered peace as certain.

The Tunisian division has desembarked 3000 Turks at Cyprus. News has been spread here of a battle between the squadron of the Captain Pacha and the insurgent fleet, the result of which had been the loss by the latter of 41 vessels, taken and sunk. This news is pure invention. It is true that on Monday last, the high admiral finding himself in presence of the insurgents bore down on them and commenced a terrible fire, but at too great a distance to do them much damage. The Greeks gained the weather gage whilst the Turks bore down; they evidently avoided an engagement, which, consequently, it would have been difficult to have compelled them to. All their project or all their ambition is, to endeavor by aid of their fireships to set fire to the Ottoman fleet in taking advantage of some mistake; this will not be easy for them. On the 14th May, the high admiral gave over pursuing the insurgents who fled by the means of their fast sailing ships, and appeared to direct themselves on Samos.

It is not quite certain whether before he sailed from Scio he allowed the exportation of slaves; however it is all one, as it continued to take place. We will not retrace the various excesses which followed the sacking of Scio until the 14th May. But impartiality compels us to avow that the vengeance and the exasperation of the Musselmans have been pushed beyond all bounds. Several greek children who could not be sold, were thrown into the sea.

24TH MAY,

Salonica 9th May,---Several villages of Mount Olympus have taken no part in the revolt and have remained tranquil. The Pacha, at the head of about 15,000 men, has already done justice to the raising of the shield of the others; and what justice! Every man who could not save himself in the mountains has been cut to pieces; every woman and every child that has been found has been reduced to slavery; the small town of Niaustha has been completely burnt, in spite of the orders of the Pacha, who was unable to restrain the rage of his troops. Some Greek vilages have been burnt by the insurgents themselves, because the inhabitants refused to join them; and what we do not learn without horror, is, that the armed Greeks have had the courage to massacre with their own hands their wives and children before they saved themselves.

3D JUNE.

Smyrna 28th May.---Letters from Constantionople of 20th May confirming the hopes of peace, add that the nomination of the Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia would take place immediately. Letters from Odessa of 13 May, were equally favourable to peace. Advices from St. Petersburgh were also to the same effect.

Advices from Constantionople of the 25th, announce the arrival of two Russian vessels there laden with wheat. A perfect tranquility reigned. Troops from Moldavia and Wallachia continued to arrive.

State of the city of Scio to the 27th May.---History offers, from time to time, spectacles of desolation, of terror and of horror, for the instruction of the weak and the powerful; and the example of Scio will perhaps be a lesson not lost either on the one or the other. This hope is the only ray which beams in a night the most sombre and frightful.

From the information derived from the most authentic sources we have had access to, the Greek population of this island amounted at least to 110,000 souls, and contained, of course, that of the city and its 66 villages. It amounts now, at the most, to 20,000; for we do not speak of 40,000 Turkish soldiers who are now at Scio, carried there by the circumstance of the war. 90,000 souls have then really disappeared from the surface of this isle. Amongst this number it may be calculated there are about 45000 slaves---women and children, for on the 25th May there were on the registry of the Custom house 41,000 who had paid export duty. Some still remained to be exported, without taking into account those smuggled out by the Turks. About 25,000 persons then have been massacred, and amongst this number we comprehend a crowd who have been consumed by the flames of their houses; and several who have perished by the epidemy caused principally by the dead bodies; the harbour amongst other places, was so full that they impeded extremely the progress of the boats, and even without the harbour. Amongst the 20,000 souls who are saved, there are about 5,000 who were absent at the time of the revolt, and about 15000 who were able to take refuge at Ipsara, at Smyrna and elsewhere, and withdraw themselves from death or slavery. The majority are at Ipsara in the most deplorable condition, laid pell mel in the streets, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and nearly destitute of every thing.

There remain then, nearly, 20,000 Greeks at Scio, spread for the most part thro the 22 villages of the mastic. Except these 22 villages which the brave Elles Aga continues to guard carefully, and whose inhabitants even come to the city quietly without being molested, all the other villages, without exception, to the number of 44, are deserted, burnt and utterly destroyed. There was a momentary alarm for the fate of the former, because the soldiery were permitted to commit excesses and pillage in 4 villages joined to the 22 of the mastic in their act of submission, and they finished by burning all the four.

8TH JUNE.

Scio 31st May.---We enjoy here tranquillity for the moment. Partial assasinations are rare, as well as fires in the city.

14TH JUNE.

We have received by the ordinary post, letters from Constantinople of the 3d June. Tranquility then reigned in the capital, it had been troubled previously by divers excesses which the soldiery had committed, but which the local police has repressed. The evacuation by the Ottoman Troops of Wallachia and Moldavia continued to be effected without interruption. Peace was always regarded as certain, and War as impossible.

Smyrna 15th June. In the course of last month and of this, several caravans has arrived from Chisme laden with women and children slaves, and with abundance of effects carried off from Scio.

MALTA GOVT. GAZETTE.

APRIL 23RD 1812.

The following account of a successful attack made by the Greek insurgents on the Island of Scio, is extracted from a private letter dated Smyrna, the 4th instant.

"The Greek insurgents have effected a descent upon Scio: on the 23rd of last month, 3,000 men landed on that island from 65 very small sailing craft, under the escort of 8 armed Brigs from Samos. This produced a general insurrection among the Greek population, consisting of 80,000 souls, of whom, 25,000 it is supposed, may be badly armed. The Turks are in the castle, with a number of the Greek Chiefs, inhabitants of the city, whom the Turks seized and took in with them as hostages. The garrison of 3,500 Turks are well provided with ammunition and provisions. The Greeks are, by the last advices, preparing to scale the walls of the castle. The Grand Turkish Fleet from Constantinople, including seven line of battle Ships, frigates, &c. and consisting of 36 sail in all, will check their ardour. This Fleet was to have sailed on the 2nd inst. All the property of the Sciots throughout the whole of these dominions has been seized. The Greeks here have abandoned their shops; and such is the inveteracy of the Turks against this race of people, that they shoot them the instant they appear in the streets—it must, however be observed, that these assassinations are committed by Turks from the interior, a savage set of villains.—The place is quiet in other respects."

MAY 7TH 1822.

It appears, by private advices lately received, that the recent events in Scio had caused considerable disturbances in Smyrna. A Turkish Squadron, with troops on board, made its appearance before the town of Scio on the 11th ultimo: it succeeded in landing the troops, and obliged the Greeks to evacuate the town with very considerable loss. A great quantity of additional Turkish troops have since proceeded for Scio; and according to the last accounts received in Smyrna, it appears that nearly the whole Island was in the power of the Turks.

MAY 10TH 1822.

—The Spanish Cortes have passed a decree by which Cadiz is declared a free port.

—Extract of a letter from Copenhagen of the 6th ult:—The last mail arrived from Iceland brought intelligence that there was in that island on the 19th, (the day on which an earthquake was generally perceived throughout Europe), 20th and 21st of December, a very considerable volcanic eruption in the vicinity of Mount Hecla, but in a place which had exhibited no volcanic symptom since 1612. Within a mile of the crater half-calcined stones were found, weighing 80lbs. Hitherto we have heard of no disastrous consequences proceeding from this eruption. The mass of sulphureous ashes, which had formed a thick crust upon the surrounding plains, have been since carried away by an excessive hurricane and rain. The explosion was accompanied by violent detonations and very sensible shocks of an earthquake."

The Catholic Clergy and Religions resident in the City of Rome itself, consist of 19 Cardinals. 27 Bishops. 1 450 Priests, 1,532 Monks, 1,464 Nuns, & 332 Seminarists. The total population of Rome is 146,000 souls. The number of births in 1821, was 4756, and that of deaths, 5,415 individuals.

—The troops of the Pope have recently undergone a new organization and reduction, by which the army of the States of the Church will be composed in future of a General staff, a staff for the Fortresses, a Commissariat, eight battalions of infantry of the line, two of light infantry, a regiment of cavalry, a corps of artillery, and a battalion of veterans.

—Two Chiefs of Banditti, one of whom is the famous Fralticata, have recently been arrested at Naples by the Civic Guards.

—The celebrated Canova has recently exhibited at Rome, a group representing Mars and Venus, which he has just finished for His Majesty the King of England. The group may rank with the chefs d'œuvre of this distinguished artist.

MAY 24TH 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, April 26th—The insurrectionary spirit in Ireland, from the decrease of outrages, seems to be subsiding in the Counties of Cork and Limerrick. The Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary are, however, still much disturbed.

April 29.—We have received this morning the details of numerous outrages, some of them of the most atrocious kind. such as the burning of dwellings, the severe flogging and other maltreatment of peaceable individuals, &c. The miscreants, besides burning the farm-houses, lately cut down six hundred and fifty ash-trees, evidently for the purpose of converting them into pike-handles, about 6 feet of the most proper part of each for that purpose having been deliberately severed and taken away, while the remainder of the stems, and the tops, were left upon the ground. From some of the houses burned down in other quarters, the hapless inmates with difficulty escaped with their lives—The Limerick paper contains the names of 70 men who have absconded from their dwellings.—The Assizes for the County of Limerick concluded on Monday last. Sentence of death has been passed upon nineteen prisoners, and the day for their execution fixed. Five were sentenced to seven years', and one to fourteen years' transportion. Four to various terms of imprisonment, &c.

—On Thursday last no less than seventy-nine vessels, bound up channel for different British ports, passed Beachey Head in the space of two hours. Had it been in time of war, when ships sailed in large convoys, such a circumstance might not have been remarkable; but at a period when every bark pursues her voyage individually, the fact is perhaps conclusive evidence as it relates to the present state of our commercial prosperity.

—We regret to state, that accounts have been received of the total loss of His Majesty's sloop Confiance, on the South coast of Ireland, and that every soul on board has perished. The Confiance was a new 18 gun sloop, commanded by Capt. Wm. Thos. Morgan.—To the loss of the officers of the Confiance, we are sorry to add, is that of Lieutenant Shepherd, who proceeded in her with the intention of joining the Brazen, which is stationed near Galway, and commended by his father, Captain Shepherd.—Mr. Chetwynd, joined the very morning the Confiance sailed.

—Sierra Leone Gazettes contain the following intelligence:—Governor Grant had opened an intercourse with the king of Foulatra, by which the British will probably derive a luctrative trade and African discovery. This Kingdom is only a few days journey from the Niger. The following deaths have taken place on the Gold Coast:—Elmina, the Dutch Governor; Acera, Governor-General of the Danish Settlement; and Governor Gordon, of the English settlement. A deputation had arrived at Sierra Leone from Alamy Abdal Kader, King of the Toulaha, at the head of which was a prince and a Mahometan Priest, and his wife. This singular man came all the way from Egypt to the Mandingo nation, with important information of the geography of Oriental Africa; he had passed through Tombuctoo, and was of opinion that the Niger and the Nile were the same river. The French and Portuguese vessels carry on an active trade.

MAY, 28TH 1822.

The master of an Austrian merchant Brig, which arrived in our Quarantine Harbour on Saturday last in 11 days from Constantinople, reports the very gratifying intelligence that the long pending differences between the Courts of Russia and Turkey have at length been brought to an amicable conclusion, and that the Treaty of Peace between these two Courts was signed at Constantinople on the 25th ultimo. The master of this merchant Brig adds, that at Odessa, which port he left on the 1st instant, they were anxiously looking for the arrival of the Russian Minister in order to take his passage from thence to Constantinople.

MAY 31ST, 1822.

—The Notizie del Giorno, published at Rome, contains a curious article upon Journals or Gazettes. It proves, in the most decisive manner, that daily papers are not an invention of modern times, but that they existed in the time of the Roman Republic, under the titles of Acta diurna, Acta urbis populique, and Tabulæ dealbata. In support of this assertion, the author of the article quotes several fragments of one of the latter, where it is said amongst other things, that on the 3rd of the Calendæ of April, under the Consulate of Emilius, a shower of stones fell in the vicinity of Vejeia. He remarks also, that Cicero in his letters makes frequent mention of these Journals.

—The Gazette of the Two Sicilies states, that on the 22nd ultimo two large crevices were suddenly formed in the shore at Marsala, in Sicily. On the same day a barge was dashed against the rocks by an extraordinary motion of the waves, at a moment when the sea appeared tranquail. It is supposed that these effects were produced by a sub-marine volcanic eruption.

JUNE 4TH, 1822.

May 9th.—The letters from Ireland continue to bring more distressing accounts of the melancholy shipwrecks during the lat gales. It is supposed a numberg of vessels, not yet heard of, have foundered off the S. W. Coast, as immense quantities of wreck are daily cast ashore, apparently belonging to vessels of several nations and denominations, together with various articles, forming part of their cargoes. Amongst these is a considerable quantity of bark, several chests of oranges, a quantity of deals, &c.

—Extract of a letter from Paris, dated May 4th.—"The Oise and the Somme continue to be desolated by fires, which extend their ravages daily to the most distant points of these two provinces, even in Cantal, (L'Auvergne) and Normandy. The Mayors, and rich farmers continually receive letters, threatening to burn them if they vote for Royalist Deputies. Proclamations are posted in the villages, exciting the inhabitants to arm against the Royal Government. Not content with carrying destruction by fire amongst the inhabitants, they destroy also the springs by throwing pernicious drugs into the water. The unfortunate peasantry, reduced to despair, are obliged to mount guard night and day, and to keep before the doors of their houses buckets and troughs constantly filled with water. The difficulty of putting an end to this scourge is increased, as it appears the incendiaries use a chemical preparation of infallible effect, and which smothers for some days without bursting out. By means of these infernal practices the Liberals expect to reap the fruit of their machinations.

JUNE 11TH, 1822.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 10th—At the meeting which took place in London for the immediate relief of the temporary distresses in Ireland, Mr. Rowcroft announced that letters had been received from several of His Majesty's Ministers, from the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Peel, the Secretary to State for the Home Department, and Mr. Vansittart, enclosing their individual subscriptions of 200l. each; which communication was hailed by the meeting with great applause.

— Died on the 6th instant in the city of Dublin, at a quarter past eight o'clock, his Grace, the Right Honorable and Honorable Charles Broderick, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Cashel, Primate of Munster, and Lord Bishop of Emly. He was translated to the Archprelacy in 1801, consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1795, and Bishop of Kilmore in the succeeding year.—The death of this Primate was occasioned by the following calamitous mistake.—"His Grace having taken some calomel on Monday, which was inoperative, and occasioned much pain, a black or Senna draught was prescribed for the purpose of giving immediate relief. The prescription was sent to be prepared without delay, and as soon as it could be made up, it was brought to the house, & a black draught was delivered into the bed-room. As no other draught was in thought, or expectation, & as a black draught was to be immediately taken, the draught delivered as that prescribed, was immediately administered. It wasscarcely swallowed, when it appeared that two phials had been delivered into the house from the apothecary's at the same moment, the one the prescribed medicine, the other a private order of a servant, to be used in an injection. The servant who received them at the door gave the medicine designed for the Primate to his fellow-servant, and hastened eagerly up stairs with the other, a phial of laudanum; omitting in his hurry to notice the fact of two phials having been received."

May 14th—A letter just received from an officer of His Majesty's ship Menai, Captain Fairfax Moresby, C. B., states that she captured at anchor, off the island of Zanquebar, on the 4th of August last, the french brig Industry, Captain Mongin, with 130 slaves, viz. 127 men, three women completing her cargo, and arrived at the Isle of France on the 11th of September. This vessel had run eight years in the slave trade.

—With respect to private benefaction on behalf of the suffering poor in Ireland, the ardour of charity suffers no abatement. Another munificient donation graces the list, that of five hundred pounds from the Duke of Devonshire. The total amount subscribed on Saturday evening, being only five days from the mommencement of the thing, could not be less than five and twenty thousand pounds! Other meetings for the same benevolent object are assembling in every part of the three kingdoms.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 13.—The venerable and benevolent Abbe Sicard, chief master of the and Dumb School, died on Friday at the age of 82 years. On Saturday his funeral took place at the cemetery of Père Lachaise. Among the numerous attendants were several Members of the Institute, and of most of the Learned Bodies in Paris, with a long train of Deaf and Dumb of both sexes.

May 15th—The *Gazette of the Two Sicilies* of the 25th ult. announces that the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Governor of the city of Naples, and Mr. Borell, Belgian Minister at that Court, were on a journey to Rome, when they were attacked by a band of robbers between St. Agatha and Avolturno, and stripped of every thing. The numerous suites of the two travellers were behind at a short distance.

—The Sicilian postilion, who last year murdered the learned Prussian naturalist, Frederick Augustus Schweiger, during his scientific tour in Sicily, has recently been condemned to death.

—We learn from Colmar that the Royal Court of that town has arraigned 44 individuals implicated in the conspiracy at Belfort. Fourteen have been discharged, there being no evidence against them. Out of the 44, 22 are missing.

—The King of Spain has given his sanction to the resolution of the Cortes for erecting a national monument to the memory of the individuals who fell in bringing about the establishment of the present Government of Spain.

—The criminal proceedings against 18 individuals for conspiring, in 1820, to carry off the Kings of Spain and his Royal Family from Madrid, have just terminated at Burgos. The following was the sentence of the Court:—Death:—Don Domingo Baso y Mozo; D. I. M. Erroz; D. F. Dario; D. Denis Carro: D. Isidro Astorga; D. Jorge Crespo, and D. Fernando Canizares: the latter is missing.—Ten years' exile to a fortress:—D. Angel Asteaga—Eight years, ditto:—D. A. Ordonez.—Two years' exile to a city, to be fixed upon by the Supreme Judicial Tribunal:—General Echavarry.—Two years' to the galleys:—D. A. Escudero. The other prisoners have been discharged, upon paying costs.

May 18th.—The Duke of Richelieu, President of the Council died at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday, after a very short indisposition, aged 53.

The following testimony to the character of the late Duke of Richelieu is from the *Constitutionel*:—"Whatever may be the differences between the late Duke's political opinions and the principles which we have always befriended, justice obliges us to pay homage to the memory of a Stateman who has played so important a part in France since the restoration, who during the emigration made war in Russia, and whose loyalty and personal character entitle him to the honorable esteem of all parties.—The Duke of Richelieu was the last decendant, in a direct line, of his illustrious family. He was a Peer of France, Graud Huntsman of the Crown, Privy Councillor and Member of the French Academy. Encompassed in his last moments by the most honorable solicitude, he carries to the tomb the esteem & respect of all good men.

JUNE 14TH 1822.

Private letters received in this Island from Constantinople contain the following intelligence respecting the state of affairs in that capital.

On the 13th ultimo the city was declared to be in the most perfect tranquillity, notwithstanding the new cause of irritation furnished by the recent revolt in Scio. Shortly afterwards, however, severe measures against the insurgent Greeks appear to have been decided upon, and many of them were executed during the following week. On the 18th ten of the principal inhabitants of Scio, who were the heads of the Greek mercantile body in that Island, and were then in custody at Constantinople, were decapitated in the public streets of that city: these unfortunate sufferers were Theodore Ralli—Pantaleon Rodocanachi—Francesco Franghiadi—Chiangi Stamatti Psicha—Giovanni Galatti—Giorgio Manolachi—Michele Ziffetta—Costantiono Klini—Michele Vuro and his son.

Private letters from Constantinople also state, that the relations between Russia and Turkey continued in the same uncertain position as heretofore; that several Deputies had arrived in that capital from Moldavia and Wallachia, and, it was said, that from them the new Hospodars were to be chosen: the latest advices received at Constantinople on the 22nd ult. from Bucharest stated, that a retrograde movement had been made by a portion of the Turkish troops in that quarter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, May 10th.—On Wednesday se'night a body of insurgents, consisting of upwards of 200 men, with white scarfs in their hats, attacked several houses in the neighbourhood of Kilcosh and Ballynockin. They visited the dwelling of one farmer with intent murder him; but the poor fellow, seeing their approach, and suspecting their intention, took a horse from his plough & escaped, the insurgents firing several shots after him. The villians, however, razed his house to the the ground.—In the county of Limerick numerous outrages have been committed: amongst these are some instances of burning down houses, and attempted assassination. A boat laden with flour from Limerick to Innis, was attacked by the populace in the river of Clare, and 90 bags of flour were carried away.—From Kilkenny, also, we have the details of a number of burnings and other outrages. The partial surrender of arms continues.—The two men executed for the outrage on the women of the Rifle Brigade declared their innocence of the crime till the last.

—The sufferings of the starving peasantry in the West of Ireland have been increased by the appearance of the typhus fever among them: but on the other hand, it is satisfactory to learn, that the country is returning to habits of tranquillity and order.

FRANCE.

Paris May 9th.—The *Journal des Debats* of yesterday contains the following intelligence from Madrid of the 25th ult.—"The message of the President of the United States, and the note of M. Zea, presented to the English and French Cabinets, produce here a sensation as strong as it is disagreeable. The *royalist liberals*, the *servile* and the *exaltados* agree in condemning the conduct of the President of the United States, who

…s to seize the moment when Spain is …ding Commissioners as pacificators to treat …ith the people of America, to make his proposition to recognize the independence of our colonies, with the design of irritating the minds of the people, and rendering them more untractable.—It is also remarkable that the President avows that he has received a report from Mr. Prescott, his Envoy at Peru, and that he has no other information upon Mexico than what he has derived from private letter. These are very unstable foundations for a solemn message & a grave proposition. The state of affairs in Peru and in Paraguay is not such as the President has described. All the interior of Peru is in arms against General San Martin, who is master of nothing but Lima. As to M. Zea he is charged with concealing many facts which he knows well, such as the almost complete disunion of the cities of Caraccas, Santa Fe de Bogota, and Carthagena; a great number of letters worthy of credit speak of the state of Columbia as very precarious. The Government declares even that its troops have assumed the offensive and gained a little, but this fact does not obtain much credence. It is hoped that the most distinguished members of the American Congress will make an effort to postpone till next Session the recognition of the New States, which would give us time to negociate with them. But what is most to be apprehended is that England will embrace this opportunity to give to the Cortes a mark of her hostile sentiments. These sentiments are at present highly exasperated. Our Diplomatists at London have committed precisely the same folly as the Columbian Diplomatists have done at Paris; they have formed an intimacy with the opposition party, which is to insult the Government. Thus the King of England, at one of his recent levees, gave our Ambassador the most evident marks of his dissatisfaction. The name even of the Spanish Minister was omitted, by command, in the intelligence of the Court."

May 11th.—Some Journals have stated that a French squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Jacob, had landed 1,200 men on the coast of Samana (in the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo;) that a division of Boyer's army, having advanced to reconnitre these troops, an engagement ensued; and that the French, being masters of the field, had hoisted the white flag in Samana. The *Moniteur* contradicts this account by stating, that the *Jeon Bart* man of war, which bears the flag of Rear Admiral Jacob, is now in quarantine at Brest; that no landing was effected, and that the French flag was not hoisted, as Samana belongs to Spain; that French Commanders having a regard for the law of nations, could not possibly have possessed themselves by force of a country belonging to a Power in amity with France; that the French ships of war, in the Antilles as in the Levant, have been ready to preserve every man that is persecuted by misfortune, and that the French, who are established in Samana, having solicited from the Antilles' squadron some vessels to shelter and protect them, in the event of an invasion on the part of the blacks, Rear Admiral Jacob had detached some vessels from the station, in order to give confidence to their countrymen, and to offer them succour and protection.

—The *Munich Gazette*, with the view of confirming the statement made in Marseilles by the French officers returned from the Morea, has published a declaration of the German officers, also returned from that quarter, and signed by Count Witzingerode; which not only confirms the ill-treatment of foreigners by the Greeks, but shows besides their utter incapacity to maintain the war, their cruelty, their thirst for rapine, their disagreements among themselves, &c. This authentic statement is written, the officers add, for the purpose of opening the eyes of those who still uphold the cause of these rebels, and to dissuade them from embarking in an undertaking full of misery and misfortune.

May 17th.—The *Munich Gazette* states that the Constitution of Bavaria gradually develops itself, and that the government grows in its attachment to contitutional principles. The establishment of provincial councils, and the publicity of judicial proceedings, have received their approbation.

—The Papal Government has given orders for the construction of a Lazaret and an Arsenal at Civita Vecchia, in order that Roman or other Vessels from Egypt may not be necessitated to go to Marseilles or Leghorn to perform quarantine.

—The Piedmontese and Lombards who had taken refuge at Lausanne and Geneva, have been compelled to quit those Cantons, in consequence of a demand made to their respective Governments.

—The *Copenhagen Gazette* of the 27th ult. contains the following article.—" Within the memory of man the hurricanes have never done so much damage as in the present year. The number of vessels wrecked upon the different European coasts is estimated at 2,000, and that of the individuals who have perished at more than 20,000. Upon the coast of Denmark alone, the loss of vessels is reckoned at 250, that of men 2,500.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Gibraltar, May 3rd.—Official accounts have been received by the Portuguese Government of the arrival at Pernambucco, on the 17th February, of the expedition which they lately sent to Brazil, with directions, to the officer at the head of it, Don Francisco M. de Souza to land at that port a new Military Commandant (Brigadier Mello) who went with him, and also the troops, if required, for the tranquillity of the province, and to support the Authorities. The Board of Government, however, on being made acquainted with these dispositions, begged that no such attempt might be made with regard to the troops, as the province was perfectly tranquil, and their landing would certainly occasion very serious disturbances. As to the Commander in-Chief and the officers of the expedition, the Board, in proof of the quiet state of the country, and of its adherence to the Sovereign Congress, invited them all to come ashore and to take refreshments. And, lastly, with respect to their new Commandant, the Board were sorry, that they had not been made officially acquainted with his appointment, and had not therefore, prepared to receive him as he had a right to expect; but added, that they would lose no time to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose.

By the vessel, which brought the dispatch, it is further known, that Brigadier Mello had landed before she sailed (the 21st); that, on that day, the expedition was preparing to proceed to its destination,—Rio Janeiro; that the *Voador* and the *Quatre de April* continued, with the troops, to the North of Paraiba; and that, at Pernambucco, every thing was quiet, and the preparations were carrying on for sending away the Portuguese troops.

General Souza had heard, at the latter port, of the late occurrences at Rio, and accordingly was not very sanguine about the issue of his mission; notwithstanding which, he resolved upon strictly conforming to his instructions, and proceeding to that Capital, with a design to deliver the dispatches with which he had been entrusted—In an Official Communication to the General, Brigadier Mello himself had recomended, that the expedition should set sail without delay, as he foresaw, that the means, which he had adopted for restoring complete tranquillity, would prove more effectual after its departure.

May 11th.—Advices have reached Lisbon from several points of the coast of Brazil. Tranquillity and devotion to the Constitutional system are said to prevail in all those parts of the Monarchy, except Pernambuco, which is in a disturbed state, and where a strong party exists in favour of independence, which the Government dares not, or cannot, suppress. The Europeans, and particularly the Military, are insulted and ill-treated with impunity.—General Souza's expedition set sail on the 21st February. The Portuguese troops, hitherto stationed at Pernambucco, were ready to embark; and provisions had been sent to the two vessels which lay, with troops on board, to the North of Paraiba.

May 14th.—The *Orgoglioso*, arrived on the 11th instant from Pernambucco, whence she had sailed on the 20th March, reports, that the Natives had compelled the troops to embark for Europe, and that about 200 Europeans had been massacred from the commencement of that month to the day of her sailing.

JUNE 18th, 1822.

ENGLISH STOCKS —*London May 21st.*—3 per Cent Reduced 78¾ —3 per Cent Consol 79.

FRANCE.

Paris April 17th.—The Court of Berlin having come to a resolution to recognize the Constitutional Government of Portugal, M. Gomez Oliveira, who was waiting at Frankfort, has received passports to repair to the Prussian capital, in the character of Charge d' Affaires.

The incendiaries continue to perpetrate their crimes in the Departments of the Oise and Somme. Fires have lately broken out at Amiens, Morlencour, Beaumont, St. Genevieve, Men, Chaumontel, Pecquigny, and Vignacourt. Government has given orders for troops to march into those districts—Three fires also broke out a few days ago in the Department of Aisne, the origin of which is unknown.

SPAIN.

Rosas, April 17th—The presence of 150 malcontents, headed by Misas, who are disturbing the peace of the neighbouring country, has thrown us into a state of consternation. A considerable body of troops has been sent in pursuit of them, and we do not know what will be the result. As they are so near the French frontier, they easily disappoint the expectations of their pursuers

Barcelona, April 19th.—By the accounts we receive, the number of malcontents who are repairing from several points to Gerona, is considerable. They have British muskets and are dressed in a red jacket (with a cross and a laurel crown on the arm) and velvet breeches. Those who have assembled in the environs of *La Bellotia*, are headed by a Parish Priest and a friar. It is also reported that people are recruiting on other points of *El Valles*.

April 22d—We cannot sufficiently wonder at the malcontents, under Misas and Mountaner, being suffered to scour the country, seeing that, according to our private accounts, their numbers do not exceed 300, while in this fortress alone, we have at least 5,000 fighting men, and there is an immense armed force in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona, both regulars and permanent militia, who might oppose the attempts of a handful of wretches who presume to war upon the system. In such a state of things, however, a party of malcontents, headed by Montaner, entered, we are told, Camprodon, and S. Juan las Abasdesas, seized a quantity of arms and uniforms, levied fines upon both places, and emptied the public chests.

The tranquility of Lisbon was disturbed, on the 18th, 19th 20th 21st and 22nd of last month, by an attempt, at first crowned with success, to forcibly prevent the Natives of Gallicia in that capital from being employed, while so many Portuguese are left without means of subsistence. The Authorities ultimately succeeded in restoring order, and, on the last mentioned day, sixty of the rioters were apprehended and conveyed to St. Julien's Tower.

May 14th.—Misas' bold attempts and successes in Catalonia, since the last accounts of his operations in the Spanish Papers, have again been noticed in the Cortes. On the 3rd instant, it was stated by one of the Members for that province, that adventurer had increased the number of his band to 500, and entered El Esquirol, S. Feliù de Pallerols and Olot, a most considerable town, where he obtained some arms, seized the money in the public chests, and committed the greatest excesses.—The Minister of the interior acknowledged, that Misas had actually presumed to show himself in Olot, but added, that his force did not exceed, by the Official accounts, 300 or 350 men; that his daringness had only served to afford an opportunity to the Regulars and Militia in Barcelona to display their zeal for the service, and their anxiety to pursue the rebels; that a mere detachment of the former, had been deemed sufficient to free the country from those freebooters; and that it was highly probable this object would be speedily accomplished by that detachment, and the other forces which Government had ordered the Governors of the neighbouring provinces to send to the assistance of that of Gerona.—M. Galliano was not satisfied with the manner in which this discussion was conducted; it could not lead to a vote or a resolution. He confessed, that he did not see sufficient grounds to call Ministers to account; but an inward voice told him, that the country was hurrying on to ruin, although he could not ascertain the cause. He wanted a law against the Authorities which had suffered a highwayman to grow to be a leader of a numerous party; but he could not find out against whom responsibility ought to be enforced.

Later accounts prove, that the expectations of the Minister of the Interior have been fully realized. After being beaten in several rencontres, Misas' followers are stated by the Civil Governor of Gerona to have been driven to the necessity of seeking refuge in France, where, in compliance with the Governor's demand, their arms and ammunition were burned, and the men, after performing quarantine, were to be marched into the interior.

English Extracts.

THE OBSERVER.

FRIDAY, MAY 4---The plan for farming out the annuities, pensions, and half-pay, was made the subject of some further discusion, but the conditions of the proposed contract were not stated to the house, as the bargain is not yet completed. Mr. Hume proposed, as an amendment to the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the contract should be made by the Treasury, not with private individuals or companies, but with the commissioners for liquidating the national debt. The expediency of such an arrangement is involved in the circumstance, that whatever the public might lose by the contract, it would gain in the extinction of debt; but the proposition was opposed by the ministers, and rejected by the house. The numbers on the division were---for the amendment 56---against it 135---majority 79. The original resolutions were then carried."

The Marquis of Londonderry appeared at the Bar, and stated that his Majesty, having been waited upon with the Address agreed to by the House last night, praying for the abolition of the office of one of the Joint Postmasters-general, had been pleased to return the following most gracious answer:---

"The King having been attended with the Address of the House of Commons of yesterday, acquaints the House that he will give directions that the salary of one of the Postmasters-general shall forthwith be discontinued. His Majesty only postpones the abolition of the office of one of the Postmasters general, until he shall have had the opportunity of considering what permanent arrangement may be adviseable for the conduct of the business of that department."---Adjourned.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S PROPOSITIONS.

The following is a summary of the propositions laid before the House of Commons, on Monday night, by the Marquis of Londonderry:---

1. One million to be advanced on British corn in warehouse, when the average price shall be below 60 shillings.
2. That owners of foreign corn in warehouse to be permitted to grind it for exportation.
3. The ports to be opened when the home price shall be 80s., and continue open until it be below 70s.
4. While the price shall be between 70s. and 80s. a duty of 12s, and an additional 5s. for the last three months.
5. One million to be placed at the disposal of the Irish Government, for the relief of that country, by the promotion of public works, &c.
6. To reduce the present burden of the Pension List (now five millions), by granting an annuity of about 2,300,000l. for forty-five years, to contractors, who would advance the sum now required, beyond the average of the whole period with a view to benefit afterwards by the decrease.
7. The period for allowing country banks to issue small notes to be extended till 1833.
8. To permit country banks, sixty-five miles distant from London, to form joint stock companies, as in Scotland; in consideration of which, the Bank of England to have its charter extended for ten years beyond 1833, when the present charter expires.
9. Upwards of two millions being the estimated present saving by the Pension List plan, taxes to be remitted to the amount of 1,800,000l. [It is rumoured that the Salt Tax will be repealed, should this measure succeed.]

The consideration of the propositions regarding agriculture was fixed for Friday, but was postponed.

The Royal Yacht has been ordered to proceed to Calais to be in readiness to convey to England the Prince and Princess of Denmark, with their suites.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

MORNING DRESS.---A round dress, composed of batiste: the bottom of the skirt is embroidered in a running pattern of pensees, in yellow silk, surmounted by a wreath of the same flower disposed in a wave, High body, to fasten behind, and with a little fulness at the bottom of the back: the bust is plain, and is cut moderately high on the shoulder; the waist the usual length. Long sleeve, very tight, and finished by a pointed cuff, the points turned upwards, and are edged with yellow satin. Full epaulette, cut in slashes, which are filled with satin, to correspond with the trimming. A very full ruff, composed of British lace, completely envelopes the throat. The head-dress is a demi-cornette, made of blond monti, and trimmed with yellow gauze ribbon; the form is remarkably simple and elegant. Black kid shoes, and gloves to correspond with the trimming of the dress.

FULL DRESS.---Round dress, composed of tulle, over a white satin slip: the bottom of the skirt is finished by a garniture of tulle intermixed with pearls; this is surmounted by a trimming composed of tulle, chenille, and pearls, disposed in alternate wreaths of corn-flowers and roses: this trimming has a striking and elegant effect. The corsage is cut low, and in such a manner as to give considerable width to the chest: it is tight to the shape. Three falls of tourterelle points go entirely round the bust. Sleeve composed of tulle over white satin; it is short and full, and ornamented with points to correspond. The front hair is dressed in light full ringlets, which fall very low at the sides of the face. The hind hair is arranged in bows somewhat higher than it has lately been worn. Headdress, a very full plume of ostrich feathers, and a pearl sprig, Necklace and ear-rings, pearl. White kid gloves, and white gros de Naples shoes.

THE STAR.

MAY 7,

This day, pursuant to appointment, a Meeting took place at the Treasury Chambers,

on the subject of the new Plan for paying off the Pensions. Upwards of a hundred Gentlemen, including the representatives of the principal monied interest of the City, were present. At a few minutes past twelve o'clock the Gentlemen were admitted, when the Earl of Liverpool, who was attended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, read the following Plan:

It is proposed that such parties as may be willing to enter into a contract for paying into the Exchequer, within forty-five years, the several sums hereafter-mentioned by four equal quarterly instalments, viz.

15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 20th October,

In each year respectively

1st Year	£4,900,000	24th Year	£1,830,000
2d	4,700,000	25th	1,730,000
3d	4,540,000	26th	1,630,000
4th	4,410,000	27th	1,530,000
5th	4,290,000	28th	1,430,000
6th	4,110,000	26th	1,340,000
7th	4,000,000	30th	1,250,000
8th	3,860,000	31st	1,170,000
9th	3,720,000	32d	1,080,000
10th	3,590,000	33d	1,000,000
11th	3,450,000	34th	920,000
12th	3,310,000	35th	860,000
13th	3,180,000	36th	780,000
14th	3,050,000	37th	720,000
15th	2,910,080	38th	660,000
16th	2,790,000	39th	600,000
17th	2,660,000	40th	540,000
18th	2,530,000	41st	490,000
16th	2,410,000	42d	440,000
20th	2,290,000	43d	390,000
21st	2,170,000	44th	350,000
22d	2,060,000	45th	300,000
23d	1,950,000		

—Shal receive a compensation for such payments in a fixed amount of Annuity for forty-five years commencing from the 10th of October, 1822, and payable half-yearly at the Bank of England: or, if desired, at the South Sea House; or, with the approbation of the Lords of the Treasury, at the Office of any Corporation or Public Company which may undertake the contract.

A deposit of £500,000 to be lodged in the Bank of England in Exchequer Bills, within three days after the signature of the contract, and which will be returned to the Contractors on the completion of their first payment.

The Annuity to be vested in Trustees, to be named by the Treasury and the parties.

An allowance for management to be granted, at the rate of £300 per million, upon a capital calculated at twenty-five years purchase of the Annuity,

The parties contracting will be required, by way of security for the performance of the engagement to make advances on account of the said payments into the Exchequer, to the extent of five millions beyond the amount of the Annuity to be received within the same time, before any part of it shall be placed at their disposal, except in the case of a Company possessing a capital vested in Government securities, and not liable to other claims, which capital will be considered as security to the extent of its actual value.

After the completion of such payment for security the, Annuity will be placed at the disposal of the parties contracting, by yearly assignments or transfers, in the following manner;

Upon the 5th day of January, 5th of April, 5th of July, or 10th of October, which may next happen, after the said sum of £5,000,000 shall be advanced, & upon the same quarterly day of each of the four following years	£90,000	per ann	£459,000
On the same quarterly day of each of the five following years	80,000		400,000
On the same quarterly day of each of the five following years	70,000		350,000
On the same quarterly day of each of the five following years	60,000		300,000
On the same quarterly day of each of the five following years	50,000		250,000
On the same quarterly day Of each of the five following years	40,000		200,000
	£1 930,000		

And after the expiration of this period, the remainder of the Annuity, which may then continue vested in the Trustees, will be assigned or transferred according to progression to be then settled by the Lords of the Treasury, until the amount of the Annuity remaining shall be equal to the yearly sum to be thenceforward paid into the Exchequer.

The Lords of the Treasury to have a power to assign a larger proportion of the Annuity to the Contractors, provided a sum equal to the value of the excess of the Annuity so to be assigned shall be lodged in Exchequer Bills, in the hands of the Trustees, fort the propose of security, and paid in from time to time as case in satisfaction of the further payments to be made and shall remain unchanged at the rate of interest at which they were issued.

His Lordship than stated that, if any of the Gentleman present wished for any further explanation, he with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be ready to give it.

MAY 8, 1822,

THE FUNDS.

STOCK EXCHANGE, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The Funds remain steady this morning, and, contrary to expectation, no fluctuation of consequence has taken place, as the new plan of Ministers raising a Loan on the Pension List has not had the effect that was expected. It is understood the Bank cannot bid for the above Loan, it being against their Charter; but we are informed that some of the Directors of the South Sea Company had a private metting on Monday on the above subject, the result of which has not been made public. Various are the opinions in the City, and by some it is imagined that Government will find it difficult to put their plan in execution. Consols, 78 ⅜ ⅜ for the Account; Money, 73 ⅞ ¼.

COURIER 13TH, MAY.

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

The death of this venerable Prelate was occasioned by taking Laudanum instead of a draught prescribed by Sir Henry Halford; the following are the particulras of this melancholy event.

[The following melancholy particulars are given in the Observer relative to the death of this prelate. A Morning Paper mentions, hat "the statement of the case signed by Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Baillie, and Mr. Jones, was so satisfactory, that the Coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary."]

It appears that the Archbishop had been for some time affected with an attack of the gout, together with a slight cold; but his indisposition was not considered of a serious nature: indeed, so little apprehensions did then exist of any dangerous consequences resulting from his confinement, that Mrs Stuart and her daughter were preparing for an early visit to Ireland. On Monday morning his Lordship was attended by Sir Henry Halford who wrote a prescription for a draught, which was immediately sent to the shop of Mr. Jones, the apothecary in Mount-street, in order that it might be prepared. His Lordship having expressed some impatience that the draught had not arrived, Mrs. Stuart inquired of the servant if it had come; and being answered in the affirmative, she desired it might be brought to her immediately. The under butler went to the porter and demanded the draught for his master. The man had just before received it together with a two-ounce phial of laudanum for his own use; and which he was in the habit of taking occasionally, in small quantities, for a disease with which he was afflicted. Most unluckily, in the hurry of the moment, instead of giving the draught intended for the Archbishop, he accidentially substituted the bottle which contained the laudanum. The under butler instantly carried it to Mrs. Stuart, without examination, and that lady not having a doubt that it was the medicine which had been recommended by Sir Henry Halford, poured it into a glass and gave it to her husband. In a few minutes, however, the dreadful mistake was discovered; upon which Mrs. Stuart rushed from the presence of the Bishop into the street, with the phial in her hand, and in a state of speechless distraction. So much was she under the influence of terror in the first instance, that instead of taking the direct course to Mr. Jones's house, through Gibbs's stable yard, she ran up Bonnett's stable-yard, where there is no throughfare. At length she discovered her error, and renewed her speed till she reached Mr. Jones's shop, where she with difficulty explained the cause of her agitation. Mr. Jones was fortunately at home, and having procured the usual antidotes, lost not a moment in accompanying Mrs. Stuart back to Hill-street, where he administered to his Lordship, now almost in a state of stupor, the strongest emetics, and used every means which his skill and ingenuity could suggest, to remove the poison from his stomach; all, however, without effect.

Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Baillie were sent for in every possible direction, and at length the former arrived, and was soon afterwards followed by the latter. These gentleman added their efforts to those of Mr. Jones, but we lament to state with as little success. The quantity of the deadly poison was too great to admit of its destructive effects being obvaited and at half-past four o'clock the heartreading scene was closed by the death of their patient.

Sir. Henry Halford, or quitting Mrs. Stuart proceeded in his carriage to his Majesty and informed him of the melancholy event.

The deceased was fifth and youngest and last surviving son of John Earl of Bute. He was translated from the see of St. David's to the primacy of Ireland in December, 1800.

The remains of his Lordship are to be interred in the family mausoleum of the Earl of Bute at Luton in Bedfordshire.

MAY 24th.

We received New-York Papers to the 2d instant, and from Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia to the 30th ultimo. We extract from them the following articles of intelligence:—

"NEW YORK, APRIL 30.

"DISTURBANCES AT ST. SALVADOR.

"Captain Brace, arrived at Salem, informs, that from the 17th to the 24th of February, great commotions and many bloody scenes had taken place at St. Salvador, in consequence of the arrival of an European General to take command as Governor and Military Chief. Supported by the European and Portuguese troops, about 3,000 in number, he demanded of the Brazilian Commander the resignation of his authority; and the latter, supported by the native troops and populace, refusing, they were fired upon in the Palace-square, and a considerable number killed and wounded.

"The Brazilians were compelled to retreat to Fort San Pedro, where they remained till the 21st, when they evacuated it, and retired to the country, leaving their Commander a prisoner, who would probably be sent to Europe for trial. During these four days about 300 Brazilians were killed and wounded, and about 30 of the European troops. Many of the former were shot down, while peaceably possing the streets.

During these transactions all business was suspended at St. Salvador, the merchants and and many other inhabitants having retired to the shipping for safety. When Captain B. sailed, (on the 27th of February) tranquillity was in a great measure restored, and business resumed; but it was expected the Brazilians would soon return in greater force and attack the place, when bloody work was anticipated.

The Bill for procuring Employment for the Poor in Ireland, by a Grant of 50,000l. passed through all its stages last night, in the House of Peers, the Standing Orders having been suspended for that purpose, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne. It is expected that it will receive the Royal Assent this day, and by the beginning of the week, its operation will commence where it is so much wanted, and cannot fail to prove highly beneficial. In the course of the conversation which took place on the subject last night, the Earl of Liverpool announced that a Bill would be shortly introduced in the House of Commons, which would embrace one part of the system of tithes in Ireland, and that other measures of a more comprehensive nature were in the contemplation of the Irish Government.

MAY 28, 1822.

We have been favored with authentic particulars of the unpleasant transaction which occurred off Lintin, or Linten, and which threatens to interrupt our commercial dealings with China. It appears that the Chinese Government has published an Edict, in consequence of this affair, prohibiting all trade with England. The despatches, however, which have been brought for the East India Company by the Purser of their ship Farquharson which arrived off Weymouth yesterday, may give perhaps a more favourable complexion to the business.

The Earl of Lonsdale, we regret to learn, has had a fall from his horse, and broken two of his ribs. No serious danger is apprehended from the accident.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

MAY 30.

Yesterday a General Court of the Company of East India Proprietors was held for the special purpose of laying before the Proprietors, an unanimous Resolution of the Court of Directors, of Thanks, to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. Governor General of Bengal.

When the usual routine business was disposed of, the Clerk read the paper convening the General Court, for the purpose of laying before them the unanimous Resolution of the Court of Directors of Wednesday, May 15, by which it was resolved, that they highly approved of the signal services of the Most Noble the Marquis Hastings, &c. Governor-General of British India, and were anxious to place upon their records their deep regret that domestic circumstances should induce him to wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station, and that the Court, wishing their sense of his merits to be promulgated before his return from India, voted him their thanks for the unremitting zeal and eminent abilities with which he had administered the Government of British India for the last nine years, with high credit to himself and advantage to the interests of the East India Company.

The Chairman then rose, and observed, that the subject proposed for consideration required but a few observations from him. The merits of the Governor-General of British India had been of such a signal character, that he trusted there would be on the question of their approval an unanimity of sentiment in the Court of Proprietors, confirming the opinion of the Court of Directors. His object in the present instance was to state, that the praise of the Court of Directors had not been given for any particular act of the Marquis of Hastings, but they intended by that vote to put on record their opinion of his general conduct and services. On that account, it was not necessary to produce papers to authenticate his claims to their commendation. The history of his administration was contained in every paper which had come from India since the commencement of his administration (hear, hear). They had twice voted him their thanks before, on the ground of particular services, and there was a third vote to him of a pecuniary nature, expressive of their strong feeling of gratitude for his general services. The first vote was for his conduct in the Nepaulese war; the second for his conduct in the war against the Mahrattas and Pindarees; and in those two instances the papers which authenticated the particular grounds of approbation were produced. But in the third instance no document was produced, because the reward was for services already known to the company. Thus they were in possession of a summary of the administration of the Marquis of Hastings; and the present vote of the Directors was given as a tribute of praise for nine years service, and the conduct of an administration eminently distinguished for wisdom and talent (hear, hear): & he hoped from the Gen. Court of Proprietors, a similar expression of sentiment—moved & carried unanimously. The result of that administration was seen in the flourishing state of the Finances of India, while nothing appeared likely to disburb its present peace & growing prosperity. He had that morning received a communication from the Governor-general, which contained a very clear expose of the financial state of India. It appeared from this document, that there was at present a surplus revenue of a million and a half of rupees. The Governor-General had performed a great service to the Company by effecting a reduction of the interest on a large loan from the Government of Bengal to that of Madras. By the exertions of the Noble Marquis, the home treasury had been placed in a state of comparative affluence, and the Company relieved from the payment of interest to the amount of one million. It was extremely gratifying to perceive that the administration of the Noble Marquis had produced the most favourable effect upon the moral character of the people over whom he presided. (Hear.) After some further observations, the Honourable Geatleman concluded with expressing a hope that the Court would be of opinion that the Court of Directors had in the vote which they had agreed to, done no more than pay a just tribute of respect to the Noble Governor-General.

Upon the motion of Mr. R. Jackson, the votes of the Court of the 3d of February, the 10th of March, and the 11th of December, of the year 1819. conveying the thanks of the Proprietors to the Marquis of Hastings, were read by the clerk.

Mr. R. Jackson then proceeded to address the Court in terms of warm praise upon the conduct of the Governor-General since his residence in India. The Honourable Member concluded with moving a resolution, which, after referring to the votes of the Court in 1819, expressed the concurrence of the Court in the sentiments expressed by the Court of Directors, of admiration of the manner in which the Marquis of Hastings had administered the Government of British India during a period of nine years, and of regret that domestic circumstances should have rendered it necessary for him to resign the office which he had filled with so much honour to himself and advantage to the Company,

Mr. Noel seconded the resolution.

Mr. D. Kinnaird next addressed the Court at some length, and concluded by declaring his intention to vote for Mr. Jackson's Resolution.

* * * * *

Sir J. Doyle panegyrized, in very eloquent terms, the many virtues and talents of the Governor-General of India.

Mr. R. Jackson shortly replied.

The Chairman, in rising to put the resolution to the vote, observed that it was unnecessary for him to attempt to swell the tribute of praise which was offered on all hands to the Noble Governor-General. That illustrious individual, upon leaving the shores of India, might utter the sentence which formed the epitaph upon Sir C. Wren's tomb—

"Si monumentum quæris, circumspice,"

The Resolution was then put from the Chair, and carried unanimously.

The Court broke up at half past five o'clock.

The Irish Papers which we have received this morning furnish melancholy proof of the still suffering condition of the wretched peasantry. In the town of Sligo, a Committee of Gentlemen have been exploring the obscure abodes of misery, and their report of what they saw is indeed a sad and melancholy one. The town was divided into four districts, for the greater convenience of visiting and the following are a few of the afflicting facts, which are authenticated by the names of the narrators.

In district No. 1, there were 400 individuals in absolute want. Many families had been wholly without food for twenty-four and thirty-six hours. One family had subsisted from Friday to Sunday upon boiled water grass, and one wretched woman died from want!

In district No. 2, where not more than two-thirds of the houses had been visited, 618 persons were found in a starving condition, many of them not having tasted food of any kind for two days, and others sustained nature by watercresses.

In district No. 3, 600 individuals were suffering the same deplorable privations.

In district No. 4, The number of famishing creatures amounted to nearly 1,600. "We were very particular," observe the gentlemen appointed to visit this district, "in going into every house and minutely examining into their general conduct, state of health, and means of support, attended and assisted by two respectable men living in the same district, and well acquainted with its inhabitants; that during such examination we witnessed several instances of distress not to be described, many of them, particularly on last Sunday (a dreadfully wet day), being without a turf, and destitute of either meal or a potatoe."

We employ this simple recital of fects, rather than any appeal founded upon them, because the latter might fail, but the former cannot. "Nothing is so hard, observes Swift," for those who abound in riches, to conceive how others can be in want." Surely this difficulty must vanish from every mind that but peruses the above details.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective distinations, viz.:—Cap-

(Continued in the Additional Supt.)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

tain G. Mason, of the ship Warran Hastings Captain Wm. Adamson, of the Winchelsea; and Captain S. Lyde, of the Dorsetshire; for Bengal direct.

MAY 31.

PRICE OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

3 per Cents. Red, 78⅛	Bank Stock 239½ 240
3 per Cents. Cons. 79⅛	Long Ann. 19 15-16 ⅞
3½ per Cents. 89	India Stock 239
4 per Cents. 94	India Bonds 45 46 43
4 per Cents. (New) 95⅝	Exchequer Bills 1 pm 1 dis
5 per Cents. shut	Cons. for Acct. 80⅛

The Duke of Portland, as we intimated would be the case, moved the postponement last night in the House of Lords, of the second reading of the Catholic Peers' Bill, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Earl Grey. It was, at first, the intention of the Noble Duke to fix no specific time for bringing on the discussion; but urged by several Peers, he at length named Friday, the 21st of June.

THE TIMES.

MAY 16TH.

A public error exists with respect to the Princess of Denmark. The illustrious visiter is not Caroline, the Princess Royal, daughter to his Danish Majesty, but the wife of Prince Christian, first cousin to the King, and heir apparent. This royal couple have been long travelling on the continent, and are now returning home.

MAY 17TH.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday Thomas Jay, a young man holding the situation of postilion in the service of his Majesty, was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, by Thomas Gook, a constable of St. James's parish, and another officer, charged with attempting to pick the pockets of upwards of twenty persons, and with actually stealing a watch, a riband, and a seal, from the person of a man whose name at present is unknown.

Gook, and his brother officer, deposed to the following facts:—While the King was in Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday evening, they were on duty outside, and they were accosted by a man in the crowd, who said that one of the servants wearing the royal livery was actively engaged in picking pockets. Gook at first laughed at the assertion of the man, & said it was impossible—he must be mistaken; but his informant was quite positive of the fact, and pointed out the prisoner, whose person was perfectly well known to Gook as one of the postilions to the King. He and the other officer determined to watch him, which they did for nearly two hours, and in that time saw him try the pockets of upwards of 20 persons in the crowd, but he did so rather clumsily, and did not succeed in getting any thing. He thrust his hand even into the waistcoat and breeches pockets of several persons, and was by some struck and pushed away. At length when the door at which the King was to come out from the theatre was thrown open, the prisoner approached the side of the portico, and placed himself immediately behind a gentleman, who at the first creaking of the door bolts had taken off his hat and pressed forward, apparently anxious to greet his Majesty with a hearty salutation. Six or seven minutes, however, elapsed before the appearance of some of the attendants announced the approach of the King, and at that moment the gentlemen huzzaed rather loudly, at which the prisoner clapped his hands, but hissed in the ear of the gentlemen at the same time. The latter, upon hearing the discordant sound so close to him, redoubled his cheerings and waved his hat; and at that instant the prisoner threw both arms round his waist, and drew out his watch. The officers seized both his arms instantly, and Gook called to the gentleman, "Sir, you have lost your watch;" but the latter replied that he had not, for that his steel guard had saved it, and Gook then saw the watch hanging by the guard outside the fob. They took the prisoner away, and desired the gentleman to follow; but just at that juncture the King entered his carriage and in the confusion of the moment they lost him.

Sir R. Birnie asked the prisoner, who appeared at the bar in undress livery, if he had any thing to say to the charge?

Prisoner.—Yes, your Worship, I have this to say—that a good deal of what has been stated is false. He went on to deny having attempted to pick any pockets, and said that he put his arms round the gentleman merely to save himself from falling.

The officers solemnly declared that all they had stated was true, and related a conversation which they had heard pass between the prisoner and a lad of known character, with whom he had shaken hands familiarly. The lad said, among other things, "If I can lay it on to-night, it will be as good as two months' work to me."

This the prisoner admitted to be true.

Sir R. Birnie ordered the prisoner to be remanded until Monday next, and expressed a hope that the gentleman spoken of would then come forward.

MAY 18,

On Wednesday afternoon their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince & Princess of Denmark & a numerous suite in their train, arrived in four carriages at No. 65, in Wimpole-street, which house has been lately taken and fitted up for their reception, their Royal Highnesses having declined accepting the proffers of his Majesty in order to live as private as possible during their residence in this country.

MAY 21, 1822.

Ecclesiastical Promotions.—The new ecclesiastical arrangments caused by the vacancies which have recently occured, were finally determined by the Lord-Lieutenant at the audience on Thursday last. The following are the changes which will take place:—

The Archbishop of Dublin (Beresford) is advanced to the Primacy.

The Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. Magee) will be Archbishop of Dublin.

The Bishop of Down becomes Archbishop of Cashel; and.

Archdeacon Bisset is to be Bishop of Down.

The vacant bishoprick (Raphoe) caused by the promotion of Dr. Magee is not yet filled; we have reason to believe that the Dean of St. Patrick's will be advanced to that see.—Dublin Morning Post.

MAY 22, 1822.

The Jupiter, 50, has been brought down Plymouth harbour to be fitted for commission, and will take out the Right Hon. George Canning, as Governor-General, to India. The Owen Glendower frigate, Hon. Captain Spencer, has sailed for Copenhagen. Earl Spencer was on board.

MAY 23, 1822.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain William Haviside was sworn into the command of the ship Thames.

The Thames East Indiaman.—The Company's ship Thames was on Tuesday undocked at Deptford, having been completely refitted in the short space of 73 days. It will be recollected that this ship was driven ashore some time ago at East bourn. Mr. Woolcombe, in taking her from the strand, has saved the underwriters from a very heavy loss.

THE LATE MR. COUTTS.

[Lord Dundonald (the father of Lord Cochrane) has published the following letter respecting the late Mr. Coutts, in an evening paper.]

Mr. Editor,—A small pamphlet having lately come under my eye, entitled "The Life of Thomas Coutts, Esq., with biographical and entertaining anecdotes of his first wife Betty Starkie, by a Person of the first Respectability," I feel myself called upon publicly to refute those anecdotes which the author states to have been communicated to him by me, and I shall consider myself as much indebted to you if you will insert this in your paper.

The late Mr. Thomas Coutt's father came originally from Dundee: so far his biographer is accurate, but his other statements are incorrect. He was a merchant (not a banker), and carried on business in Ediburgh. What is now termed banker was not known in those days. He married a daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Allan Bank, in Berwickshire, and Sir John Stuart's mother was a daughter of Mr. Ker, of Morrison, in the same county; and Mr Ker's mother was Miss Grizzle Cochrane, daughter of Sir John Cochrane, second son of William, first Earl of Dundonald.

A singular circumstance attended this lady, which may not be generally known, but deserves to be recorded as an almost unexampled instance of female heroism and filial affection. I cannot exactly ascertain whether the fact I am about to relate happened before or after her marriage with Mr. Ker, of Morrison—I rather think it was previous to that event.

Sir John Cochrane, being engaged in Argyle's rebellion against James II., was taken prisoner after a desperate resistance, and condemned to be hanged. His daughter having notice that the death-warrant was expected from London, attired herself in men's clothes, and twice [illegible] between Belford and Berwick), which conveyed the death-warrants: thus by delaying the execution, giving time to Sir John Cochrane's father, the Earl of Dundonald, to make interest with father Peter) a Jesuit,) King James's Confessor, who, for the sum of 5,000l., agreed to intercede with his Royal Master in favour of Sir John Cochrane, and to procure his pardon, which was effected.

Her great grand-daughter, Miss Stuart, of Allan Bank, married the late Mr. Thomas Coutt's father, and brought him four sons, Peter, John, James, and Thomas.

Peter followed the same line as his father, and died unmarried, after a confinement of nearly thirty years in the Lunatic Asylum at Hackney.

John also followed his father's business & succeeded him in the firm. He had very delicate health, and he also died unmarried, between 30 and 40 years of age.

James, the third brother, likewise followed his father's business, and was a partner in a house in London, in St. Mary-Axe, corresponding with the house of John Coutts and Co. Edinburgh.

In the year 1754 or 1755, he married the only daughter of Mr. Peagrim, who was a partner in the house of Middleton and Campbell and Peagrim; the shop the same as at present occupied by Coutts and Company.

Mr. James Coutts became a partner in that house, and, on the death of Campbell, succeeded to the whole concern.

Mr. James Coutts had only one child, a daughter, who afterwards married her cousin-german, Sir John Stuart, of Allan Bank.

Mr. James Coutts was for a short time member of parliament for the city of Edinburgh; but in consequence of some strange and incoherent language in the House of Commons he was induced (at the suggestion of and by the persuasion of his friends) to refrain from attending that House.

On his mental faculties, as well as his bodily health, becoming much impaired, he was advised to visit a more favourable climate, and under the care of his uncle's wife, Lady Stuart, and her son, repaired to Italy, where a marriage was soon formed between Mr. James Coutt's only daughter, and her cousin, Mr. Stuart.

Miss Coutt's fortune was from seventy to eighty thousand pounds.

I do not at present recollect whether Mr James Coutts died abroad, or in his native country.

Mr. Thomas Coutts, the youngest of the four sons, was a partner in the house at St. Mary-Axe, and afterwards admitted as a partner into his brother's banking-house, in the Strand. Here he (Mr. Thomas) became acquainted with his first wife, a most respectable, modest, handsome, young woman who had the care of Mr. James Coutt's only daughter.

When in my youthful days I have occasionally seen her in the nursery, washing some of her young lady's clothes, my boyish tricks may have aggravated her to throw some of the soap suds at me! but I deny the fact of ever having stated "That she laboured, on general washing days, at the buck tub up to her shoulders;" or of my ever having denominated her a Dry Washer.

When Mr. Thomas Coutts married, it was said that he had thereby much offended his brother James; but still the brothers continued their partnership.

Mr. and Mrs Thomas Coutts resided in St. Martin's-lane, in the house occupied by the late Dr. Garthshore.

There my brothers and myself have frequently called to visit Mr. and Mrs. Coutts.

Her good sense, amiable disposition, and exemplary conduct, endeared her to all her husband's family, and commanded the respect of every one who knew her.

Since the year 1785 or 1786, I have never seen Mrs. Coutts. She was then in Scotland, with her husband, and her three daughters—at that period all unmarried.

They were on a visit at my cousin's Sir Charles Preton, of Valleyfield, by whose invitation I went to meet them at dinner.

Since then, to my recollection, Mrs. Coutts and I have never met: nor did I ever in my life apply to that lady for pecuniary relief, either for myself or any branch of my family.

With respect to Mr. Thomas Coutt's age, I rather think his biographer has also stated that incorrectly.

In former days, he was always reckoned to be seventeen years older than myself, which would bring him to ninety-one at the period of his decease, instead of eighty-seven.

I cannot regret the chance which has thrown in my way the "Life of Thomas Coutts, Esq., by a Person of the first Respectablity," as it has enabled me to refute the errors and correct the misstatements which the author has given to the public as facts communicated to him by me.

I am sorry to have taken up so much of your valuable paper, and beg to subscribe myself, Sir, your very obedient servant,

March 18, 1822. DUNDONALD.

We hear that some more great characters in Edinburgh were, on Saturday, bound over to keep the peace. The Opposition Leader and the Bards who tell "the tales of other times," are mentioned as the parties. Really this pistolling down public opinion and free discussion, will never do. The laws of this country are sufficiently strong to protect the character, life and property of every individual in it, and to punish them who injure them.—Glasgow Courier.

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